BANGOR DAILY WHIG AND COURIER.

BY JOHN H. LYNDE. BANGOR, ME., THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 12, 1872. VOLUME XXXIX—NUMBER 295.

BANGOR
Daily Whig & Courier,
PUBLISHED MORNINGS
... East End Kenduskeag Bridge

TERMS—$8.00 per Year,
4.00 for Six Months
2.00 for Three Months
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE

The Bangor Weekly Courier,
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY
... the DAILY WHIG AND COURIER at ... per Year *invariably in advance.*

AGENCIES
...ILL & CO 10 State St Boston ... New York are authorized Agents ... Advertisements and Subscriptions for ...
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...ELL & Co Agents 41 Park Row ...
... Agent Boston

... all cases be paid in advance ... ed to the colored slip shows the time ... subscription is paid All papers ... the subscription expires

Business Cards.

W W M'FETERS
Importer and dealer in
Ready-Made Clothing,
...ing Goods English Rubber Coats &c
...TS made from the latest English and ... Fashion
... Hall 10 Market Square
Saint John N B

P B & J B HUCKINS
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
HARD PINE TIMBER,
PLANK & BOARDS,
OAK TIMBER & PLANK,
... and Locust Treenails,
... Dock ... St East Boston
... 44 Central St

CHAPMAN & DONIGAN,
Attorneys at Law,
... West Market Square,
BANGOR
... man is Conveyancing ... at Law
...MAN J W DONIGAN
tf

BAKER & PLUMMER
Attorneys at Law,
BANGOR, MAINE.
Room No 8 over Second National Bank
... Wheelwright & Clark's Block
...BAKER STANLEY PLUMMER
tf

WM M ROBINSON
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
And Solicitor in Bankruptcy
... MAINE
tf

JAMES H BURGESS
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
WINN MAINE.
tf

Notice.

The ... has been appointed by the European and North American Railway Company EMIGRANT AGENT for the purpose of gathering and publishing information of the extent value and ... of THE LANDS OF MAINE suita... for settlement and others ... encouraging immigration ... this State He is constantly at the office of the Treasurer of said Company, on Washington Street, Bangor Maine ready to aid all who are seeking information in regard to those lands or are desirous of taking up and cultivating any portion of them.
JAMES A PURINTON
... June 12 18...

NOYES & AMES.
DEALERS IN
Pure Drugs & Chemicals.
PATENT MEDICINES.
Fancy Goods, and Toilet Articles
... BROAD, corner WATER STREET
BANGOR
... Prescription Clerk always in attendance
tf

ELIZABETH AYER,
49 Grove Street,
... all kinds of FURS in genteel ... for Gentlemen or ... made up so as to please the ...
... 18

Frank S. Jennison & Co.,
39 Broad St., Old Stand, 39
... authorized persons to sign in liquidation ... JENNISON & PIERCE They ... firm debts
FRANK S JENNISON & CO
... 30 1871 dec2

FILES ——— FILES.
NOW IS THE TIME to Sharpen up and get ready for business I have on hand
1000 DOZEN FILES,
... am finishing off 150 Dozen per week which I am selling at
The Lowest Prices,
... warrant them equal to any imported,
☞Call and see them
OLD FILES RECUT, as usual.
JOB COLLETT,
... EXCHANGE STREET

REMOVAL.
MRS. P. F. R. CLARK
Has removed from State Street to
No. 4 Gothic Block, Main st.,
Under the Harriman House,
where her friends are invited to call and examine ... stock of Millinery Fancy Goods Jewelry Toys, Hosiery Gloves, Dress Linings and Trimmings, ... Edgings Laces Muslins and Embroidery ... Worsteds Malta Laces Fringes, Embroidery ... all kinds of Small Wares Our new Copper Stamps for Embroidery have come and are very beautiful. Come and see them Our work in this ... unrivalled and prices reasonable
Our Dress and Cloak Making Rooms are on the first floor Fitting done from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. Machine work and Pinking nicely done
Burial Robes ready made or fitted to order and ... families furnished with Mourning Goods, at low rates.
Mrs. P. F. R. CLARK,
oct12 No 4 Gothic Block Bangor.

J. H. CLERGUE,

117 Exchange St., Ladies' and Gents' WIG MAKER AND Hair Manufacturer! Where can be found a large assortment of the latest style Chignons, Braids, Switches and Curls, Wigs, Half-Wigs and Front Pieces. Old Hair repaired at short notice. Also, an assortment of Yankee Notions and Fancy Goods.
mar5

J. T. RINES & CO.
NEW STORE.
Cottons, Cottons, Cottons!
Best Bargains in Bangor!
3000 YARDS SEAMLESS SHEETING.
Just received, right lengths for Sheets, selling at about half the regular price
COME AND SEE THEM.
J. T. RINES & CO.
Bangor, Nov 18, 1872

HOLLAND BULBS.
I have just received direct from Germany part of my Fall importations of Flowering Bulbs
HYACINTHS,
Double Red White, Yellow Blue Single
TULIPS,
Double and Single
CROCUSES,
Blue White Yellow Striped
NARCISSUS,
Double and Single.
Nos 21, 23, and 25 Central St
ALBERT NOYES.
Bangor Sept 30 1872

Piano-Forte Tuning.
Pianos Organs and Melodeons REPAIRED and TUNED by S F COBB Orders left at his Music Store No 5 Gothic Block Main Street
oct2

FALL STYLE
SILK HATS,
$3.50 and your old Hat,
ADAMS BROS
Manufacturers of
Fine Silk and Gossamer Hats,
nov16 No 1 Kenduskeag Bridge
SILK HATS.

Engines and Boilers for Sale.
The subscriber will sell at a very low price a 20 Horse Power Hoadly Portable Steam Engine in good repair has been run about a year and a half Also a 10 Horse Power Stationary Engine in good running order and two large Flue Boilers one 20 feet and the other 26 feet long 4... inches in diameter
Parties wishing convenient cheap and reliable power will do well to call and examine our engines
G BLACKHORN & SON
Hathorn's Steam Mill, ... Nov 21 18..

No Advance!
A full Stock of
SHAWLS, FLANNELS & WOOLENS,
at the old prices also a full line of
Dress Goods,
AT
JOSEPH F. SNOW'S,
32 MAIN STREET.
nov19

TO THE LUMBERMEN.
We have on hand large assortment of French and American Calf and Kip
DRIVING BOOTS,
Custom Made Call and see them
HILLS & BAKER,
apr12 West End Kenduskeag Bridge, Bangor

For Rent.
A desirable tenement just put in thorough repair convenient for small family without children CHARLES KITTREDGE, No 89 Harlow St
dec3

YOU WILL FIND
AT BUTLER'S,
3 Kenduskeag Block,
Everything usually kept in a first class retail Drug Store which will be sold cheap for cash.
Chest Protectors (for Ladies and Gents,) at BUTLER'S
Toilet Articles (an endless variety,) at BUTLER'S
Perfumery Powders and Soaps (very fine,) at BUTLER'S
All the favorite Cough Remedies at BUTLER'S
Pure Bay Water, at BUTLER'S
Glycerine Lotion (a superior preparation,) at BUTLER'S
Camphor Ice at BUTLER'S
The best Cold Cream to be found is, at BUTLER'S
Call and see his fine assortment, at
No. 3 Kenduskeag Block.
oct14

For Sale.
One pair matched horses seven and eight years old, 11.. lbs each Enquire of A. L. & ... C. BOYD, No 6 Larrabee Block.
dec3 tf

News Depot—Established 1834
We continue to furnish Magazines, Newspapers, and Boston Dailies Whig and Courier and Commercial at the lowest rates
\, Subscriptions now received for the new year
nov 20 E. F. & W. G. DUREN

WANTED!
FIRST CLASS CUSTOM COAT MAKERS!
AT KELLEY & MARTIN'S,
No. 1 Kenduskeag Block.
The highest prices will be paid to first-class workmen None others need apply
oct25

Two Hundred Cords
DRY SLAB WOOD
FOR SALE,
Orders for delivery left at 62 Exchange Street, will receive prompt attention.
PALMER & JOHNSON.
Bangor, Dec. 29, 1871.

School Books,
sep3 At DUREN'S.

Notice.
There will be a meeting of the Directors of the Bangor Boom Company, at the ... & Co., MONDAY, Dec. ..., at 3 o'clock P. M.
... Treasurer.
dec4

BELTS AND BAGS, at HIGHT'S
oct18

Bangor Machine Depot.
An assortment of
New and Second Hand Wood and Iron Working Machinery constantly on hand
Steam Engines and Boilers
Shafting, Pulleys and Belting in great variety
Fire Proof Safes new and second hand at lowest Boston Prices
Also, Agent for
Sturtevant's Celebrated Pressure and Exhaust Blowers
Paints all shades ready for use by the gallon
Machinery Oil &c
☞Steam and Gas Piping done to order
R. W. PRATT,
Depot Block, Exchange Street.
nov.. tf

Homœopathic Books & Remedies
nov8 At DUREN'S.

WANTED.
A limited number of SECOND HAND SEWING MACHINES for which a liberal price will be allowed in exchange for the new and beautiful
Keystone Machine.
For particulars call on or address
G. F. DANFORTH.
aug.. tf Main Street, Bangor

Portland Machine Works,
W H FESSENDEN, Proprietor
STEAM ENGINES,
Marine Stationary, and Portable
Boilers and Tanks, Gauges, Mill Work, and General Machinery
215 COMMERCIAL STREET, Portland Me
nov16 3m

Southworths Ashland Note,
is the best business paper in the market for the money For sale by
CHAS HIGHT
nov4

Something New!
Patent Perforated Chair Seats,
No Wear Out
Side Boards and Secretaries,
of New Design.
Parlor Desks & Writing Tables
of every Style
All of our own manufacture,
DOLE BROTHERS
Furniture Ware Rooms,
Hammond St.
Bangor November 26, 1872 d&w

GOLD HEADED CANES
JUST RECEIVED.
Also a fine line of
Gold and Silver Watches, Fine Jewelry &c &c
SELLING LOW
WHITE & LEONARD'S,
dec5 No. 2 Kenduskeag Bridge

French Herbs for Seasoning.
Sage,
Summer Savory,
Sweet Marjoram.
Thyme,
FOR SALE BY
J. F. PATTEN,
nov29 No 1, Granite Block

USE WARD'S SILK
For sale in Bangor by
DAVID BUGBEE & CO, and E F & W G DUREN
aug31 eod 1y

Partnership Notice.
SNOW & MAYO have formed a copartnership to conduct the DRY GOODS BUSINESS, at No 11 Main Street, Bangor
EDWARD G. SNOW
HENRY A. MAYO.
Bangor Oct 8 1872.

For Sale.
A Second Hand Wilton Carriage, in good repair Price $50
Can be seen at Adams' Factory.
oct31 tf

Horse Distemper.
100 Dozen Dr. Potter's Powder!
The Best in the World for Horses.
IT CURES THEM.
For sale by
nov12 BRADBURY.

Special Notice.
THE subscriber, of the late firm of E. & S. S. LOW & CO., tenders thanks to his friends and the public for past patronage long bestowed, and would inform them that he is ready to attend to all orders in the MOVING LINE Brick, Wood or Stone Buildings, Raised or Moved to order. ... Centre Street. ...
S. S. LOW.
Bangor, April 1, 1868.

NEW INSURANCE CO.
Chaffee & Moore
Will insure you a good Dinner by leaving your order at the Old Stand.
No. 1-1 Exchange Street,
Formerly Low's Market,
where may be found a complete list of Meats, Poultry, Game, Vegetables, Fish, Oysters, ... &c. &c.
P. S. All goods delivered promptly.
Bangor, Nov 2., 1872.

No More Wet Feet!
You can throw away your Rubber if you will wear the new
Patent Water Proof Boot,
and we warrant them to keep your feet dry, or will refund the money They are made of the very best stock, and no more durable boot can be found, and the prices are within the reach of all
PRICES.
Men's Calf Tap Sole, $5.50
Men's Long Grain Tap Sole, 6.00
We are the sole agents for these Boots in Bangor, and should be pleased to show them.
At WOOD'S,
Corner of Main & Hammond Sts., and 2 Kenduskeag Block.
nov23

LUMBERMEN,
Farmers & Wood Choppers
We would respectfully call your attention to our large stock of
AXES.
SLED STEEL, IRON,
BOLTS, CABLE CHAIN,
CROSS CUT SAWS,
AUGERS, AUGER BITTS,
HORSE SHOES, HORSE NAILS, &c.
All of which were bought before the late fire in Boston, and which we are selling at the same old low prices at
No. 132 Exchange Street.
Trask & Chalmers.
Bangor Nov 23 1872

For Rent.
Part of a tenement on Howard street near Cumberland street Rent $125 Also part of house ... York and Brown streets Apply to MISS ADAMS at No 1, corner York and ... own streets
dec7 1w*

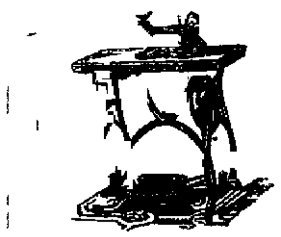
Thermometers!
A very full assortment warranted accurate at
HARLOW & SWEET'S.

Wax and Sperm Candles!
All sizes from the smallest up to half pounds
HARLOW & SWEET.

Vesper Candles! Burn 50 minutes
Just the thing for Sewing Machine work or to read by when travelling in the cars—right size for Christmas trees
HARLOW & SWEET.

Toilet Soaps, Perfumes,
Dressing Combs Hair, Cloth, Tooth, Nail, Hat, Coat and Lather Brushes.
Harlow & Sweet.
nov11

EUREKA
ANNEALED FLINT GLASS
Lamp Chimneys
Manufactured expressly for
E. C. Sweet & Co.,
Importers Jobbers and Retailers of
CHINA, CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE,
CUTLERY, PLATED WARE, &c.,
79 Exchange St., Bangor, Me.
By a peculiar chemical process this chimney will stand three times the heat that an ordinary chimney will and thus supplies a want long felt, and are consequently much superior to the trash now flooding the country This chimney we can sell at a small advance over an inferior article A fair trial will convince the most sceptical Buyers will please observe that we have caused our brand [Eureka] to be placed upon each wrapper, in order to protect ourselves and our customers, be sure you take none other as all others are spurious imitations of the genuine [Eureka.]
For sale by retail dealers everywhere
oct14 d&w11

THE NEW
REMINGTON

Sewing Machine.
Parties who think of buying a Sewing Machine should not fail to see this new Machine before purchasing It is pronounced by the best mechanics of country to be
THE BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE
ever yet invented
We take pleasure in offering this machine to the public as a
Perfect Sewing Machine,
doing away with all the objections in other machines, and as something that has been long wanted by all users of the Sewing Machine
It has a straight needle makes the Lock or Shuttle Stitch, and is alike on both sides, and performs perfect sewing on every description of material with cotton, linen or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest numbers.
☞Call and see it before purchasing
Thomas P. Kemp, Agent,
102 Main Street, Bangor
I am also Agent for the
[illegible]
—AND THE—
Improved Empire Machine,
For Tailoring or Leather Work.
We claim that this Machine is not only equal but much superior to any other machine that has ever been offered to the public
102 Main Street, Bangor.
THOMAS P. KEMP, Agent.
nov5 d&w

Dunn's Corn Salve.
The best remedy in the market, at
BRADBURY'S.

Floral Phosphate of Ammonia
For House Plants, at
BRADBURY'S.

Hagan's Magnolia Balm,
Lyon's Kathairon, Burnett's Cocoaine, and a hundred other Toilet Preparations, at
BRADBURY'S.

PURE NEAT'S FOOT OIL.
[illegible]

Whig & Courier.

Daily Established 1834 - - - Weekly 1815

TERMS OF ADVERTISING

For one square (amount of 15 lines this type,) one insertion,	$1.00
For one square, two insertions,	1.25
For one square, three times in the Daily	1.50
For one square, one week,	2.00
each week's continuance	75
For half square, one time,	75
For half square, three times,	1.00
For half square, one week,	1.25
each week's continuance,	40
For one square, in Weekly three times,	1.50
each week's continuance,	25

SPECIAL NOTICES
$2.50 per square for first week—$1.00 per square for continuance.
DOUBLE COLUMN ADVERTISEMENTS, inserted at the rate of "Special Notices."
☞Advertisements continued *three times a week* at two thirds price, *two times a week,* one half price, *one time a week,* one third price
☞Advertisements, where the time of insertion is not specially designated, will be continued until otherwise ordered.
☞All Transient Advertising must be paid for in advance
Advertisements under the head of "Business Notices" 10 cents per line each insertion, for solid matter, and 15 cents per line for leaded

THE LOUISIANA IMBROGLIO.

[From the Boston Journal.]

The origin of the present political quarrel in Louisiana dates back from August, 1871.—In that month the Republicans held a convention, at which Governor Henry C. Warmoth displayed unmistakably his purpose to rule the party in his own private interests or to ruin and betray it. Prior to this convention, suspicion of his purpose was entertained, but not generally credited. It was known that he had entered upon the duties of his office as Governor, not only from an obscure position but utterly without means. It was seen that he accumulated a fortune while in office. These two facts were hardly consistent with a pure administration, and they created distrust, not allayed altogether by the Governor's admission made last winter to a Congressional Investigating Committee viz, that he made his money by speculating in the public securities of the State, securities, be it understood, whose appreciation or depreciation in value could be effected in a material manner by his own official acts in approving or disapproving legislative enactments. Indeed, the charge was made then, and has been repeated since, that the Executive Chamber at New Orleans had been little other than a broker's shop since Gov. Warmoth assumed the reins of power. We are now told that another scheme for adding to the Governor's private exchequer was to favor legislation in the interests of speculators while ostensibly those only of the State appeared involved, such, for instance, as the construction of canals, repairing the levees of the Mississippi, &c. Having acquired a colossal fortune, it is now charged that Warmoth sought to gain social position by betraying the party which had trusted him, as events have proved, too implicitly. And he found the old aristocracy of the State, the leaders of the Democracy, although but a short time previously reviling him as a carpet-bagger, &c., willing to accept his apostacy on the terms offered.

Well, after the August convention, Warmoth virtually allied himself with the Democracy. With their approval he next took a prominent part in the Cincinnati Convention which, to its credit be it said, gave him the cold shoulder. Nothing daunted, however, he consummated a bargain with the Democratic leaders of Louisiana whereby in consideration of a seat in the United States Senate, he was to turn the State over to the Democracy. With this bargain effected, he went into the State canvass, believing that the almost dictatorial power at his command would enable him to secure the coveted prize. There were at the outset two parties opposed to his scheme, the regular Republican party and the "Young Democracy." Against these he set his emissaries at work. At first the Young Democracy were strong enough to make headway against him in the regular Democratic State Convention in April. His partisans, however, secured a postponement until June, when Warmoth was again nominally defeated, John McEnery being nominated for Governor and B. F. Jonas for Lieut. Governor, both Young Democrats. This, it is believed, for a time upset Warmoth's calculations and disposed him to try again for the Governorship on a "Liberal Republican" ticket. But when the Liberals met in Convention in August last, they nominated Col D B Penn. Soon after the Republicans nominated Mr. Kellogg. Now it was that Warmoth tried his blandishments on the Young Democracy, and successfully. A fusion was effected, uniting the Liberals and Democrats on one ticket. Again Governor W. saw the Senatorship almost within his grasp. He became the generalissimo of the Coalition forces. He made full use of his appointing power appointing only such men, for Supervisors of Registration and Election, as could be trusted to do his behests. This was his strong card. He knew the Republicans had a majority in the State, he saw that his influence among Republicans was gone, that the "Liberal" movement had no strength of its own, and that by fraud alone could the end he sought be obtained. By various devices his Boards of Registration disfranchised some 10,000 colored Republican voters, and like tricks and devices were resorted to on election day. Moreover, when the returns were all in, and in the hands of his Chief Supervisor of Registration, he broke up the Returning Board of Elections, whose duty it was to count the votes, because two of the five members thereof were supposed to favor the Kellogg ticket. Two of the five, Messrs Anderson and Pinchbeck, being candidates at the election, were ineligible, which left a majority of the Board against Warmoth, the members left being Herron, Lynch and Warmoth. The latter on various pretexts had Herron removed, when Lynch refused to act, and then appointed a new Board, consisting of himself, Wharton, Da Ponti and Hatch, three old line Democrats. When this action had been taken by the Governor, Mr. Herron sued out an injunction against Mr. Wharton appointed as Secretary of State, and a returning officer of elections in place of himself, removed. Governor Warmoth also sued out an injunction against Mr. Herron, who, with Mr Lynch, had formed a new Returning Board, the law authorizing vacancies to be filled by those who remained in the Board.—Then Mr Kellogg filed his suit in the United States Circuit Court and obtained an injunction or restraining order against Governor Warmoth and his self constituted Returning Board. This restraining order Governor Warmoth and his colleagues have paid no attention to, the former having in defence thereof issued his proclamation giving the State to the fusionists by about 8000, and also announcing a Democratic majority in the Legislature. The temporary injunction having thus been disregarded, the Circuit Judge, Durell, orders the U. S. Marshal to take possession of the State House, and so the U. S. troops are now in possession. Meantime the Kellogg Returning Board brings in a Republican majority of some 12,000 on the popular vote and a Legislature strongly Republican in both branches. Hence, the spectacle before the country of two Legislatures, each claiming to be legitimate.

The connection of the General Government with this local quarrel will be easily understood, although attempts have been made to misrepresent it. The matter was brought before Judge Durell, of the United States Circuit Court, by a regular bill in equity based on the acts of Congress of 1870 and 1871. By these acts the right to vote was guaranteed to all citizens without distinction of race, color or previous condition; registration and offices of registration were provided for, and it was distinctly specified that a candidate who should have been defeated by reason of the denial to any citizen of his right to vote on account of color, etc., could bring his suit in the United States Court. In other words, these statutes simply enforced the Fifteenth Amendment. When this claim of right, therefore, was legally made before the Judge, backed up by the affidavits of four thousand citizens of Louisiana, he held that he had no alternative but to issue his injunction restraining the attempted wrong. This left the United States Government in the position of determining whether or not it should uphold the decisions of its own tribunals—a very simple question. It did not undertake to interfere between the original parties to the quarrel, nor to decide upon their respective merits; nor, indeed, ... back of the record of the judicial ... in any way. It has been stated that Judge Durell is not personally favorable to the party most pleased with his decision; but however they may be, it does not affect the question presented by his judicial course. That provides a solution for the whole difficulty by bringing it within the scope of legal settlement, even if Durell's action itself should prove to have been untenable. The questions covered by his decision can be carried up to the higher court, and authoritatively disposed of. In the meantime it is incumbent upon the parties to the dispute to acquiesce in the action of the court and of the Government in support thereof.

THE TRUE AMERICAN EDUCATION

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S VIEWS

We copy the following brief abstract of Henry Ward Beecher's lecture upon Education, its methods and its wants in this country.

The speaker began by saying that thought passed in waves. At one time all Europe was discussing war problems, then politics, again theology. Very many of those matters which once commanded the most thorough research and study, were now considered of no account whatever. Now a more important and practical question was attracting universal attention—education occupies the mind of the civilized world—common, rudimental instruction of the masses, and not the peculiar privileges of the more favored classes—and for this he pleaded. In Great Britain the church question had become subordinate to that of education, and now the query of most importance was, Who shall instruct the children—shall the priest or the people? Plainly it was the duty of the citizen and of government. The priesthood had done good service, but their day had gone, and education had become the duty of the State. In Great Britain it had come to be considered the God given right of the people, and German influence was being felt over all Europe. The German empire owed its solidity to its schools. It was the intelligence of the North German soldiery that conquered Austria, and she was learning wisdom from her conqueror. In Italy and Switzerland education has been made compulsory, while France lags behind—is the bottom state—because her masses are ignorant, and may never hope to cope with her neighbors while such is the case.

Governments have long been trying to learn how best to ride the people, and it is proven that the best saddle is intelligence, that knowledge implies good citizenship. Education is military force, and our civil conflict was really the northern school against the southern plantation. The most intelligent people produce the greatest wealth per capita, our country leading among the nations, and Connecticut among the States. The patent records showed one invention to every 831 people in that State, while in Arkansas only one in 37,000 knew enough to invent anything. Prices are regulated by the amount of brains required in production, and combinations can no more produce uniformity than they can make men look alike. The man who has the most brains will receive the best pay, and stand highest in the estimation of his fellowmen. The time is coming when our country will have a population of 500,000,000. How shall they be made safe and orderly? Every known country was paying tribute to America, and sending its population here, with all their diverse religions, customs and ideas. Such a combination can never be made harmonious except by national education. If religion meant love to God and love to man, it would be a controlling power. But while in a few hearts it means this, at all other points it bristles with warfare. Religion should mean harmony, intelligence does.

Education should include political principles, morality, social duty. It should be made compulsory. Every State should provide for the education of its whole people.—Such provisions had been made, such principles settled, but as farmers sometimes plow up the old sod and sow again, so it befits us to deal with moral growths, and it is time now to discuss this great matter once more. The influence of foreign elements in our population demands a lively interest in the whole matter. The State must educate its people, and not the church. The State has a right to make its own existence secure, and security to the State comes only from the education of the whole people, which thus becomes self defense. Dogmatic religion is not necessary to the existence of the State, intelligence is. School houses should be multiplied till they are ample for the accommodation of all, and the teacher should be among the most honored of the land. No one stands so near the father and mother, in influence upon the future of the country, as the school teacher—not professors in colleges, but the educators of the masses.

Our schools do not teach enough. They should include the distinction between good and evil, inculcate truth, honesty, temperance, self-control, fidelity, economy and patriotism. It was not imperative that the use of the Bible be insisted upon, for really it was not the most felicitous school book, but more truth should be taught. Every man could improve in the use of truth. Is there truth in the houses we build? in the goods we sell? in the work we do? Are there not as many untruths as mice in an old hotel? We grasp for more than we deserve and find ourselves cheated in the quality. It is vain to teach the higher branches and leave these more important things untaught. Men should be so taught as to be patriotic, not when the drum beats and cannon roar, but when they stand alone. Dapper, dainty, delicate young men, who are afraid of hard work, swarm in all the cities and beg for soft positions under government and in fat offices. It is a sin for any man to bring up boys thus, they should be taught to take care of their mouths and backs with their own hands. It is a shame to know all about Mars and Jupiter, and nothing of Massachusetts. The State schools should be made so good that no private school can live in their vicinity, and every poor boy should look up to the state as his rich uncle. Compulsory education ought to give no just person offense. The law gives no annoyance to the man who always keeps in advance of it. Self interest might demand education but it could not be depended upon. Many foreigners come here desiring education for their children, others, who ought to be equally interested, come with far different motives. They are a useless and dangerous class without intelligence. We have 5,000,000 men in the country, who cannot make anything, and these all require education. The speaker hailed the coming of the Chinese to our western shores, for they brought their hands full of tools—brought intelligence, education and industry. He did not fear their religion, for if their Joss was stronger than our Jehovah he ought to reign, but the time was not distant when they would become valuable, God serving citizens.

STOKES'S CANDOR.—Mr Stokes's frankness is refreshing. He is good enough to say that he did shoot Mr Fisk, and that the rumor that he shot himself is "ridiculous." In fact, he has no manner of doubt that the ball "found in Fisk" was from his pistol. This modest and decorous admission will greatly reassure the public. The idea had been generally entertained that Mr Stokes happened to be present when and where Mr Fisk was seriously injured, and that in some unfortunate way a pistol in his (Stokes's) hands, became discharged at about the same time, but it is a great relief to have all sympathetic doubts removed so authoritatively. The distinguished prisoner did not mean to kill his victim, far from it, and all he wants now is his liberty. The injustice of keeping in confinement a man who not only did not mean to kill Mr Fisk, but after shooting him in a cursory and indeterminate way magnanimously sent after a doctor, is obvious. But it is seldom that the outrage is perpetrated upon a person able to discourse so beautifully on the awful prevalence of crime and the necessity of preventing its spread. The brazen impudence of Mr Stokes in calmly discussing the questions of right and wrong connected with the case, his importunateness in demanding a new trial and his querulous complaints about his personal inconveniences, have fortunately never been paralleled, even in New York criminal annals.—[Boston Post.

NATIONAL PRISON REFORM.—From a circular now before us over the signature of "Dr. E. C. Wines" we learn that the National Prison Association of the United States will hold its second annual meeting at Baltimore on the [illegible] of next month. The session promises to be an interesting one. Horatio Seymour will deliver the opening address, and Dr. Wines intends to give a full account of the International Penitentiary Congress held in London during the present year. Dr. Wines claims that the latter will prove one of the most useful international gatherings the world has ever seen. The several standing committees on criminal law reform, prison discipline, care of discharged prisoners, juvenile delinquency, &c., will also hand in their reports. The great feature of the Congress at Baltimore will be the special reports on preventive, reformatory and penal institutions and work of the different States. After earnestly requesting co-operation and advice from all parts of the country Dr. Wines says—"When the work of the National Association is fully organized we want not only a prison discipline and a juvenile reformatory department, but also a criminal law reform department and a police department, for our aim embraces everything which has to do with the prevention and repression of crime. It is our conviction that by wise earnest, energetic and, above all, combined action, a telling impression may be made on the criminal ranks."

A HORRIBLE CRIME

FIENDISH MURDER BY A PROFESSOR—TERRIBLE MUTILATION OF A NEGRO SERVANT—CONFESSION OF THE CRIME

Fuller advices concerning Prof West of Dover, Del who until recently was supposed to be dead, show what a horribly interesting experimentalist he was. The revealed details would seem to indicate that he was an admirer and follower of Prof Webster, though he introduced modifications of the latter's *modus operandi* unique and original. Prof West, had been living, until lately, in Dover for some time, and was formerly connected with a school, then having a reputation for distinguished scientific attainments. For some time past his connection with the school has been severed, and he has had no special occupation. During the past year he has been experimenting with a new and peculiar kind of gas, of properties unknown except to himself. About the time he began, his life was insured for $25,000. He reported that one property of his pet product was the removal of the skin from the body, and to prevent all possible identification, or even ascertain the complexion. Some time ago the Professor hired a colored man to serve him in an ordinary capacity, and a few days after a terrible explosion took place in the scientific man's laboratory. A man supposed to be the Professor, was found on the floor with head, face and hands missing, and skin entirely gone. The explosion had set the building on fire, but it was saved from destruction and shreds of clothing found on the body were identified by Mrs West as belonging to her husband. It was ascertained that the severed members had been cut not blown, off, and that the dying process had been applied to all. Enough powder was found in the cellar to blow the body to atoms if the flames had reached it. The general belief perhaps natural enough, at first was that the colored man had murdered his employer and decamped, but the conductor of the early morning train passing through Dover says that a man closely muffled got on at that place with a suspicious looking bundle, and at Delmar, still muffled, he took a close carriage and was driven rapidly away. Putting this with the fact of the $25,000 insurance, and the other one, that Mrs West showed very little emotion when told of her husband's death, suspicion began to run in another channel, which set the authorities at work. Their hunt was rewarded by finding the professor in Maryland safe and sound, whence he was brought back to Dover and lodged in jail. He admitted killing the negro, but said he did it in self defence, though from his actions his neighbors are inclined to judge that there is more to it.

STATE NEWS

Hon. Nelson Dingley, jr, of Lewiston, will give one lecture of the course in Waterville.

Several leading citizens of Aurora petition to the Legislature for a charter for a mutual fire insurance company.

Eighteen thousand spindles have been ordered of the [illegible] Water Power Company, for Barker Mill in Auburn.

In the town of Strong there is already so much snow as to render the breaking out of the highways necessary.

A Biddeford boy stole $60 from his mother. He got caught and refunded the money—all but fifty cents.

Mr and Mrs John Staples of Biddeford, were quite severely injured Saturday by being thrown from a carriage.

Fourteen inches of snow fell in Fryeburg, on Sunday. There is more than two feet on a level in that vicinity now.

Pertey's dry good store in Lisbon block, Lewiston, was slightly damaged by fire Sunday night. Insured.

The Lewiston Journal says that S B Greenwood raised from 1½ acres, 203 bushels of ears of corn, 9 bushels of beans, 5 of potatoes and two cart loads of pumpkins.

Charley, son of F H Lunt of Houlton, had his elbow partially dislocated while playing with other boys in the street last Wednesday.

The Argus says that one day last week a party of about fifty from that city went out to Scarboro and enjoyed the "exhilarating" and manly sport of a cock fight.

Several citizens of Columbia Falls give notice that they will ask the Legislature to repeal a special act of the year 18.. authorizing William Nash of Addison Point and others, to build a bridge across Pleasant River.

The Wisconsin papers are quite generally advocating the election of Hon. Wm P Bartlett, for the Speakership of the Assembly. Mr Bartlett is a native of New Portland and graduated at Waterville in 1853.

The Lewiston Journal speaks in terms of highest praise of its 2000 or 2500 Canadian French population. They are industrious, frugal quiet and prolific. The families frequently have ten and, one is quoted that numbers eighteen children.

Miniature Almanac. Thursday, Dec. 12
BANGOR TIME

Sun Rises,	7.1[illegible]	Moon Sets	[illegible]
Sun Sets,	4.1[illegible]	High Water	[illegible]
Length of Days,	9.06		

Marine Journal.

Shipping Notes

Sch Brutus Babbage at Boston from Bangor before reported grounded on South Boston flats was floated off on Monday and taken to the ... full of water.

Sch Wm Flint Pendleton at Providence 9th from this port reports on the 2.th ult while at anchor off Cape Elizabeth, swung in collision with sch ... of Ellsworth, carrying away the quarter rail and long other trifling damage the latter sch had head gear carried away. At the time there were ... vessels at anchor in that vicinity, the wind suddenly veered and increased to a severe gale the whole fleet got under way and run for Portland, some 25 of them slipping their cables, a good many of them were more or less damaged by collision.

Sch Herald Keller from Bangor via Rockland for Cape Hayti passed through Turks Island Passage Nov 8. Reports experienced a succession of gales from the 28th to the 31st of Oct during which carried away foregaff, split sails stove boat bulwarks and galley, also lost deck load of lumber and sprung aleak.

By Telegraph

NORFOLK, Va, Dec 1. Sch Addie Fuller, Henderson from Baltimore for Savannah is ashore at Cape Henry.

LONDON. Ar 11th steamships Malta and Batavia from Boston have arrived.

[From our Correspondents.]

FOREIGN PORTS. Ar at Antwerp Dec 10th ship Guardian Ames 30 days from New York.

NOTICE TO MARINERS

City of Mexico Dec 1. A new lighthouse has been established at Vera Cruz.

MEMORANDA.

Launched at South Bristol 4th inst. from the yard of A & M Gamage, a fine centre board sch of 135 tons named A & M Gamage, owned by the builders and others and to be commanded by Capt John Farrow.

DISASTERS.

Brig Adelaide, of Topsham, where from not stated with foretopmast carried away was spoken no date lat 30 30 lon 73 40 by sch ... from Charleston Dec 4 from Nassau.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

PORTLAND. Ar 10th, sch Modena, Nickerson, Bangor for Gloucester.

MARBLEHEAD. ... 10th, barque Montana from Antwerp for Boston.

BOOTHBAY. ... sch R. K. Dresser, Reed, Norfolk.

EDGARTOWN. Ar 7th, sch ..., Parker, Portland for New York; ... Haskell, Rondout for Boston; ... for Chelsea. Sch Ida L Howard, Harrington, of and from Portland for ...

NEW YORK ... of lumber struck ... but came off without damage. A ... crew ...

BOSTON. Cld 10th schs Bela Brown, Jackson, ... R Baker Jr Robinson Thomaston.

GLOUCESTER. Ar 8th sch Lizzie ... Camp ... for Norfolk.

FALL RIVER. Ar 9th schs Sarah Richardson ..., Dix Broadfield, Britt, Clarissa Allen Hodgdon, Albert Treat Sawyer, Calais.
Ar 9th sch Delmont Locke Hutch Bangor.

PORTSMOUTH. Ar 8th sch ... Hoboken.

SALEM. Ar 8th, sch Comet Dow, Calais.

NEWPORT. Ar 8th, brig W H Bickmore Bickmore Portland for Mayaguez; schs L T Knight McIntire, Bangor for New York; Helen M Condon, ..., do; ... Washington Mary Patten Boynton, Warren for Savannah; Vicksburg Higgins, Bangor for Washington; Ella Hodsdon, Nickerson do for Philadelphia; Clara E McConville Lewis do for Tarrytown; Nevada Gilley and E F Willard Thompson, Belfast for New York.

PROVIDENCE. Ar 9th sch Bonny ... Whittaker Ellsworth.

PAWTUCKET. Ar 9th sch W B ... Bangor.

NEW HAVEN. Ar 7th schs ... Calais, ... Falkingham Bangor, Union Flag ... Philadelphia.

NEW YORK. Ar 9th ... [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA. Ar 9th sch J C Nash Crowley ...

BALTIMORE. Cld 9th brig Edith ... for Charleston.
Cld 9th sch Fannie Pike Robbins Winterport.

RICHMOND. Ar 9th sch Florence Mayo ... land.

BRUNSWICK. Ar 4th sch Kate Wentworth ... Providence.
Cld 4th sch Emma Green Collins New York.

JACKSONVILLE. Ar 2d sch Flora Condon ... Alexandria.

CHARLESTON. Ar 9th sch Old Chad ... Baracoa.

FORTRESS MONROE. Passed out ... for Matanzas.

NORFOLK Va. Ar ... sch Martha ... Portland.

SAVANNAH. Ar ... sch ... York.
Cld 6th sch Dirigo ... Grant New York.

NEW ORLEANS. Cld 4th ship Mary ... do ...

FOREIGN PORTS.

Ar at ...
Passed through Turks Island Passage Nov 8th ... Keller Bangor ... for Cape Hayti.

Fine Time Keepers.

W. I. W... [illegible] ... perfect Intelligent class Watchmakers who understand the business. All kinds of jobbing neatly done. We have the best stock of Spectacles in Bangor. Correct time by our transit observations ... Smith Block in Hight's Book Store nov20

HAIR ROOMS.
MRS JONES has removed her Hair Rooms from 23 Union Block to Rines & Co's New Block No 17, up one flight, Room No. 6 where will be found the best quality of FRENCH HAIR. Combings straightened and made into switches. Old switches colored and made over.
☞All kinds of work done in the best manner.
MRS I A JONES,
Rines New Block No 17 Main St
dec9

GO WEST!
You can save $4 on each Ticket
by buying via
GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
To Canada, Detroit, Chicago, Saginaw, St Paul, Salt Lake City, Denver, San Francisco & all ...
West, Northwest and Southwest!
THE GRAND TRUNK is in splendid running order ... is fully supplied with first class rolling stock including the
CELEBRATED PULLMAN PALACE CARS,
and making the best connections all ... route from Bangor
Baggage checked from Bangor to Chicago ... Custom House examination
For ... at the old ...
No 22 West Market Square Bangor Maine
WM FLOWERS,
Eastern Agent

Maine Central Railroad Company
CONSOLIDATED LOAN,
Expressly Authorized by the Legislature!
THE MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY now offer for sale a limited amount of its seven per cent Consolidated Bonds. Said Bonds have forty years to run and are, by express authority of the Legislature of Maine secured by a joint and several mortgage on the Railroads, franchises and all the property real and personal of the following united railroads, to wit The Maine Central, Portland & Kennebec, Somerset & Kennebec, Androscoggin & Leeds & Farmington Railroads. The security is ample. No better or safer investment for trust funds can be made.
They are of the denominations of $100, $500, $1000 and $5000 registered and coupon with interest payable semi annually.
PRICE PAR AND INTEREST
FOR SALE BY
BREWSTER, SWEET & CO.,
BANKERS BOSTON,
AND BY
BOWLER & MERRILL,
BANKERS AND BROKERS
Bangor, Maine.
june20 TuThS&w tf

Traffic Guarantee
AND
REDEMPTION BONDS
OF THE
SPRINGFIELD AND ILLINOIS SOUTHEASTERN RAILWAY
Road 228 miles long entirely completed and equipped. First Mortgage 7 Per Cent Gold Bonds ... only $15,000 per mile. Interest payable semi annually at the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company in New York.
PRICE 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST
This Road has a Traffic Guarantee from the well known Cleveland, Columbus Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway by which it is estimated that from One Hundred to Two Hundred Thousand Dollars of these Bonds will be redeemed by lot at par and accrued interest each year giving the fortunate holder 10 per cent profit, besides 7 per cent interest upon the investment.
We invite the attention of Capitalists and Investors to this security as a particularly desirable and safe one and should be glad to furnish Pamphlets and Maps and full particulars upon written or personal application.
We have also for sale a small balance of the quarterly Coupon 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY of INDIANA a completed Road running for twelve miles through the CELEBRATED BLOCK COAL FIELD.
Government Bonds and all marketable securities taken in exchange at the market rates.
JONES & SCHUYLER,
No. 12 Pine St., New York.
nov23

Whig & Courier.

JOHN H LYNDE, - - PROPRIETOR.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1872.

SOUTHERN WAR CLAIMS

The second annual report of the Southern claims commission, which has just been laid before Congress, is a document which will be read with considerable interest, both North and South. A brief abstract of the report by the Boston *Globe* shows that from March, 1871, the date of the organization of the commission, to November 30, 1872, the number of claims filed was 17,700, in which an aggregate of over $40,000,000 was claimed. Of these, 2788 cases, representing $5,424,314 as claimed, have been disposed of by awards amounting altogether to about $1,138,000. About 700 cases, claiming $2,500,000 have been investigated and are under further consideration, the claims appearing meritorious, but the proofs insufficient on which to frame just awards. This will leave about 15,000 untouched cases amounting to some $37,000,000, when the commission expires by law, next March. The Commissioners, taking the work of the past year as a standard, believe that the entire work could be accomplished in four years' time, but that, even then, it would require uninterrupted diligence.

The investigation of most of the claims show that there has been a good deal of doctoring in their preparation, the claimants believing to the fullest extent in "indirect" damages. Charges are made for rent, for loss of probable gains and profits and for the personal depredations of "bummers" and irresponsible parties. In their discrimination of claims the Commissioners hold to the original opinion that military service in person or by substitute, the holding of office or furnishing of supplies, the giving of information in aid of military operations, contracting for work, supplies, and voting for separation from the Union were acts of disloyalty on the part of the claimants. They still hold that a presumptive character of disloyalty during the war attaches to the residents of the South, from which such claimant must relieve himself by proof of his actual legal status. They modify their former view that presumptive acts of disloyalty must be rebutted by proof of imminent danger of actual and immediate violence, and admit the existence of a reign of terror and apprehension in certain parts of the then seceding States which impelled loyal men to disguise their real feelings for the time being, but in such cases they require evidence of the duress under which claimants acted, and they refuse to accept neutrality as the loyal adherence required by the act of Congress under which they officiate. They hold that disloyal heirs cannot recover on the claims of loyal ancestors, and in all such cases inquire into the professed distribution of the proceeds of the claim and deduct the shares of the disloyal expectants.

In the seizure of property for which damage is claimed, the Commissioners are obliged to inquire into all the circumstances to determine whether the taking of the property was necessary or proper, or whether the act was merely one of spoliation. Both claimants and Government are allowed all possible latitude in the ascertaining of facts, mere technicalities of law and practice being ignored. The claims now reported embrace 145 from Alabama, in which $[illegible],000 are claimed and $[illegible]000 allowed; 184 from Arkansas, in which $[illegible] are claimed, and $64,000 allowed; three from Florida in which $1,800 are claimed and $1,[illegible] allowed; 171 from Georgia, in which $[illegible]00 are claimed and $40,000 allowed; [illegible] from Louisiana, in which $711,000 are claimed and $155,800 allowed; 212 from Mississippi in which $421,000 are claimed and $[illegible]00 allowed; 272 from North Carolina, in which $[illegible] are claimed and $[illegible] allowed; 41 from South Carolina in which $[illegible] are claimed and $18,500 allowed; [illegible] from Tennessee, in which $580,000 are claimed and $[illegible] allowed; 8 from Texas, in which $14[illegible] are claimed and $[illegible] allowed; [illegible] from Virginia, in which $1,000,000 are claimed and $[illegible]000 allowed.

The N. Y. World reports the arrest of [illegible] at Columbia, South Carolina.

Official returns are published from the Secretary of State's office in Arkansas, showing Baxter's election as Governor by [illegible] majority. The Republicans have [illegible] Senators and [illegible] Republicans and the Democrats [illegible] Senators and [illegible] Republicans will [illegible] district [illegible] from.

The New York *Tribune* is enamored of Banks's [illegible] form President bill. It calls upon the Administration to lend its influence to secure the passage of the measure partly as an assurance of good faith in Civil Service reform and partly in recognition of the rights of the minority. The *Tribune* also reads the coalition electors a lesson for having failed to comply with its advice and by throwing for Gen Grant made him the unanimous choice of the Electoral Colleges.

Attorney General Williams has sent the following telegram to Lieut Governor, pending the impeachment trial of Warmoth, Acting Governor Pinchback of Louisiana:

The Requisition of the Legislature transmitted by you is received. When it becomes necessary in the judgement of the President the State will be protected from domestic violence.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS. The House of Representatives took notice of the defects in the existing electoral system by receiving two Constitutional amendments designed to correct the manner in which the people shall choose the President and Vice President. One offered by General Banks, provides for a direct election by the people on the same day that the House of Representatives is elected, and under rules and regulations made for the respective States, the President and Vice President to hold office for six years, and to be ineligible for re-election, while the other, proposed by Mr Lynch merely provides in detail for a popular election. The precise words of the body of the Constitution are repeated in the proposed amendment, and the same provision for a choice by the House of Representatives as now exists, in case no candidate receives a majority of the votes, is retained. General Banks also introduced a bill doubling the present salary of the President, which has much more chance of again coming before the House this session than either of the Constitutional amendments.

WEALTH OF THE WEST. According to the census of 1870, the wealth of the fifteen States washed by the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri rivers, aggregates $10,819,7[illegible],914, and the population of these States reaches nearly 17,000,000, giving them 129 of the 292 members of the lower House of Congress. Ohio Illinois and Indiana are the three wealthiest States of the Western division. The growth of the States washed by the rivers mentioned is illustrative of the power and resources of our country. In thirty years, according to existing ratios, the United States will have 107,000,000 inhabitants.

Samuel N Pike, the well-known real estate speculator and distiller, who died in New York on Saturday, of apoplexy, was born in 1822, of Hebrew parentage, and in [illegible] began rectifying and distilling whisky in Cincinnati, and built up an enormous trade. He invested much of his money in real estate in Cincinnati, and built the opera houses there and in New York. He leaves a fortune estimated at several millions of dollars.

Three laborers were killed [illegible] of a bank on the Susquehanna Railroad, Tuesday.

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL.

There seems little doubt but that the Credit Mobilier scandal investigation will fizzle out completely for lack of anything to investigate.

"National" is the latest suggestion of a name for the revised Democratic party. Why not "Confederate" in due recognition of State Rights?

The St. Louis Republican, organ of the *passive* Democracy, does not entertain a high opinion of the Missouri Presidential electors, or of their recent action, denouncing them as a "set of muttonheads." *Et tu Brute!*

Judge Thomas Settle has been appointed an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of his native State of North Carolina, by Gov Caldwell. It was this position which Judge Settle resigned to accept the Mission to Peru.

Several California papers have mentioned the name of ex Governor Stanford in connection with the United States Senatorship, vice Cole, whose term expires with the present Congress.

Senator Wilson had a long interview with President Grant on Saturday, and is reported to have again urged the appointment of Mr. Charles Francis Adams as Secretary of State, on the retirement of Secretary Fish.

Senator Sprague of Rhode Island attended the Republican Senatorial caucus. The call was so worded as to invite all those who voted for the Philadelphia nominees, and under it Senator Sprague was admitted.

Senator Pomeroy's chances for a re election are believed to be waning. A majority in the Kansas Legislature prefer some one else, and Col Phillips, Judge Lowe, Gov Harvey, J J Ingalls and I. S. Kalloch are prominent candidates for Pomeroy's place.

The marble bust of the late Chief Justice Taney, designed for the Supreme Court room remains in one of the lobbies of the Capitol, as Mr Sumner persists in his opposition to its being placed in company with those of the other Chief Justices.

The Mormon delegate in Congress from Utah says that Territory will make no attempt this season to secure admission as a State. Whence this sudden change in the Saints' programme? Probably they comprehend the inutility of attempting measures which would place in their hands the lives and fortunes of the Gentile population.

The monument to the memory of Thaddeus Stevens was completed Friday morning last. One panel contains the words "I repose in this quiet and secluded spot not from any preference for solitude, but finding other cemeteries limited as to race by charter rules, I have chosen this that I might illustrate in my death the principles which I advocated through a long life—equality of man before his Creator."

Mr. Henry Watterson, editor of the Courier Journal is giving some reminiscences of the Greeley movement, in which occurs a noteworthy admission of two things which were asserted by Republican newspapers during the campaign and denied with more or less emphasis by the supporters of Mr Greeley. The first is that the Fifth Avenue Conference was really a bridge to let Schurz over from his anti Greeley position at Cincinnati, and the second is that the nomination of Mr Greeley was felt to be a miserable mistake by those who engineered the movement which resulted in it.

A SOUTHERN OPINION OF JEFF DAVIS. A N. Y. Herald Reporter has been interviewing ex Judge John A Campbell of Alabama, who was appointed to the U S Supreme Bench by Frank Pierce, and who cast his fortunes with the Confederacy on the outbreak of the Rebellion. In course of the conversation the reporter remarked that as the President of the Southern Confederacy, Mr. Davis was still living, he would like to know whether in J D there could be found any usefulness in the present emergency. The ex Judge replied:—

"It is out of the question to consider Mr Davis as a living man. As to his past career it was a failure in the light of judgment. He was placed at the head of the Southern revolution by that fatal instinct which leads people to select for their rulers men of impulsive and intrepid demeanor. Administration does not lie in such things, but in the capacity to meet without fatigue the daily recurrences of small matters, each of which must be attended to, while the attention should never tire, but all parts of the vastness of Government go on. Such was the way in which the South embarked. It did not require for its President a hero, but a disciplined mind and a patient man. Mr Davis is supposed in the North, as I have heard, to have been a man of strong and sagacious decision. He was not so. I have seldom seen a man of the same rank who would chaffer and be fickle so long a period over the most trifling matter. When he retired from his office at the defeat there were probably more papers pigeonholed in his office on which no action had been taken (and many of them involving important questions) than in any other department of the South. If he could be made angry so that he would decide points of administration on the ground of resentment or spirit, he was quick enough, but that is not the order of mind for a Chief Magistrate."

THE DEMOLITION OF THE COLISEUM. The parties who purchased the Coliseum—Messrs Theophilus Cushing of Frankfort, Me, and Charles & Joseph J Dunham of Chelsea—are likely to clear a handsome sum by their bargain. The building contains three and a half million feet of lumber, which sells readily at from $12 to $2[illegible] per thousand. As it costs only $2 a thousand to take it down, a large margin is left for profit. The monstrous structure now, more than ever, presents a barn-like appearance. The office of the Chief of Police has been converted into a veritable stable for horses, the seats in the galleries have nearly all been broken up, partitions torn down and the bare pine floor broken up. The latter lumber sells for $25 per thousand. The platforms around the building have been removed and a large portion of the fence taken away. The Police Station has been demolished and the lumber carted off. The windows of the Coliseum will all be removed in order to allow the wind free passage, and then the ends of the building will be taken out, thus ensuring the frame against a sudden downfall.—[Boston *Journal*

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE. It is thought to be not unlikely that the electoral votes of Louisiana and Arkansas will both be lost, because of the internal dissensions in those States, that render an honest canvass of the votes of the electors very doubtful, if not impossible. Two States would thus be left practically without a voice in the Presidential election, as the vote of the electoral college would be a nullity if cast on any other day. The consequences would have been of the most serious character if the result of the election had depended upon the vote of that particular State. It seems that there is no law providing for the removal of a President in the event of his becoming insane, and in case of insanity in the President the country would be in the same condition as was England in the time of George III. It is suggested that some remedies should be provided for these defects in our political system, and that there should be some lawful means found for testing the validity of a Presidential election. At present the only remedy against fraud is a recourse to arms.

It appears that Horace Greeley's will executed in November of this year, bequeaths all of the testator's property to his two surviving daughters, while that made in 1871 divided a considerable portion of the estate between the Children's Aid Society, a brother of the deceased living in Pennsylvania, and three married sisters of the testator. The effect of this dispute brought about by some of Mr. Greeley's associates on the Tribune, must be to drag before the public a mass of medical testimony and disclose the painful details of Mr. Greeley's last illness, which have been kept carefully concealed.

Special Notices.

M. M. R. A. Chapter.

SPECIAL CONVOCATION THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, at 7½ o'clock precisely.

A full and punctual attendance of Royal Arch Masons is requested.

Per order, J BURBANK, Secretary

LOST.

A SMALL ERMINE COLLAR. The finder will be rewarded on leaving it at this office.

dec12 2t

ENTERTAINMENT!

The Young People connected with the First Baptist Society, will give an entertainment at the Vestry of the Essex Street Church

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec 17,

consisting of Dialogues, Tableaux, Reading, Declamations, Music, &c. Admission 25 cents.

Oysters and other refreshments will be served at the close of the entertainment at usual prices.

All are invited to call and spend the evening pleasantly.

dec 11

LECTURES.

A course of six Lectures, on his travels in Europe, will be given in the Methodist Church in Brewer, by

REV. B. F. TEFFT, D. D.,

Proceeds to be used for making repairs on said Church

The first Lecture will be delivered

On FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 13th,

Tickets for Single Lecture	.25 c s
Tickets for Course,	$1 00
Ticket for Family (admitting two)	1 50
Tickets for Family (admitting three)	[illegible] 00

Tickets for sale at E. S. Boden & Son's, E S Dyer's, Brewer, J H Clergue's, Exchange street, Bangor, and at the door.

Brewer, Dec 11, 1872. sn

1872 1873

ENTERTAINMENTS.

FIFTH ENTERTAINMENT,

Tuesday Evening, Dec. 17th,

—IN—

NOROMBEGA HALL.

LECTURE BY

Wendell Phillips, Esq.,

An Orator so well known that the mention of his name is sufficient

Season Tickets for sale at D Bugbee & Co's Bookstore.

Single Tickets 75 and 50 cents according to location. Sale commences Monday morning, December 16th

dec 2

NOROMBEGA HALL!

ENTERTAINMENT

For the Benefit of the

Home for Aged Women,

Friday Evening, Dec. 19th,

on which occasion the modern comedy in three acts, entitled

THE FAIRY FINGERS,

OR,

THE WORLD OF FASHION

Will be performed for the first time in this city

Characters by the

Elmbank Dramatic Club

Music by ANDREWS' FULL ORCHESTRA

Sale of tickets will open at Messrs D Bugbee & Co's, Monday, Dec 16th

Tickets with secured seats, 50 and 35 cents, according to location. de 1[illegible]

CUTLERY

—AND—

FANCY HARDWARE,

THE BEST ASSORTMENT

East of BOSTON,

CONSISTING OF

POCKET KNIVES, containing from one to ten blades;

SCISSORS, single or in cases,

SHEARS AND RAZORS, of all patterns,

direct from the best factories of

America, England & Prussia,

Selling very low

" At Wholesale and Retail,

—BY—

THOS. JENNESS & SON,

12 West Market Square

Bangor Dec 11, 1872 sn d&w50

AT C. A. BABCOCK'S

COAL YARD,

BROAD STREET,

Next to Thurston & Co.'s

LEHIGH COAL,

W. ASH COAL,

STOVE COAL,

SMITH'S COAL,

AT THE VERY LOWEST MARKET RATES,

Well screened, and of the very best quality mined.

Bangor, Nov 28 1872. sn TuTh &

Now We Have Them.

The handsomest lot of Millinery we have ever shown.

NEW COLORS AND SHAPES

VERY CHEAP.

New Hamburg Edgings, in Remnants, less than Half Price.

New French Kids, New Bustles.

White Flannels, for Ladies and Infants wear.

Good assortment. Good Goods. Good place to buy

DWELLEY & CO.

dec11

The First Congregational Sewing Circle of Brewer

Hold their ANNUAL LEVEE, at TOWN HALL,

On THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 12th,

Music, Refreshments, &c. Friends are cordially invited.

Assessors' Notice.

[illegible]

Every Train

—AND—

EVERY BOAT

HAS

Something

NEW

FOR

JACOB STERN & CO.,

56 Main Street.

CALL IN

Whenever You Are

ON

Main Street.

Bangor, Oct 22, 1872 sn

Closing Sale.

Wishing to close up business January 1st, 1873, we offer for sale

THE BALANCE OF STOCK with STORE FIXTURES

at a great bargain,

Lease of Store if desired

ROLLINS & DICKEY.

dec3 sn 2w 25 Main St., Bangor, Me

REMOVAL.

DR WALTON has removed his residence and office to 51 State Street, corner of Essex Street, next tenement north of former residence.

Office hours from 1 to 3 P. M. dec2 tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

I am authorized to sell passage tickets for the Cunard Line of Steamers, to and from Liverpool and Boston, for THIRTY DOLLARS, Currency.

At No 1 Dolan's Block, Main Street.

MICHAEL BOYCE,

nov 6 sn 4w* Agent for Bangor.

MISS CLARA F. JOY

Will resume her Lessons the middle of November

Address Box 613, or No 42 Main Street.

oc 30 sn tf

NATIONAL

Insurance Co.

All parties holding policies in this Company are advised to present the same at the office for cancellation, as in view of the very heavy losses at Boston, they cannot be relied upon.

HIRAM RUGGLES, President

HERBERT FULLER, Secretary

nov16 sn tf

NOTICE.

I shall commence a new Class in Dancing

Wednesday Evening, Dec. 11th,

In Acadian Hall, 34 Mercantile Square

Ladies at 7 o clock. Gents at 9

J G KIMBALL, Proprietor

dec6

TO THE LADIES!

MRS. E. L. DANIELS'

PATENT STOCKING SUPPORTER,

For Ladies and Children, can be found at

MRS. I. W. COOMBS',

nov18 sn No 60 Main Street.

Mothers, Beware!

of dangerous opiates, as many of the preparations sold as Soothing Syrup have produced fatal effects

BROWN'S TEETHING CORDIAL is soothing, and gives relief to the child. It cures Wind Colic, relieves inflammation and softens the Gums, and is being recommended by the first class physicians, in preference to all other medicines of a similar nature.

For Coughs, Hoarseness, Asthma

or Irritation of the Throat or Bronchial Tubes, use

BROWN'S BRONCHIALS

Price 25 Cents.

For sale by all Druggists.

nov25 sn 3m

SMALL SCHOONERS

James Mansfield & Sons, of Gloucester Mass., offer for sale several FISHING SCHOONERS of about 45 tons, new measurement. They are well found and in good repair, several of them having been recently recopped. They will be sold at low figures.

TERMS CASH.

nov19 1m

CHARLES HAMLIN,

Counselor and Attorney at Law,

No 9 Wheelwright & Clark's Block.

Office hours from 2 to 6 P M

Bankrupt Court Room open from 9 A M to 12 M

mch28 sn tf

City of Bangor.

The Joint Standing Committee of the City Council on Accounts and Claims will be in session at the Aldermen's Room, on the first WEDNESDAY in each month, at 2 o'clock P M. All bills against the city should be presented at that time.

CHAPIN HUMPHREY,

apr13 sn Chairman

REMOVAL.

A. F. CHASE

Has removed to

Store No. 75 Exchange Street,

Lately occupied by KELLEY & MARTIN,

Grateful to the public for their patronage in the past, I hope to merit a fair share of their trade in the future, having obtained a Store where my expenses will be very much reduced, I shall be able to make custom work as cheap as any Tailor in the city

GIVE ME A CALL.

No. 75 Exchange St.

A. F. CHASE,

Bangor, October 10, 1872. sn

DR. J. P. BABCOCK,

Graduate Penn. College Dental Surgery,

Dental Surgeon.

Reception Parlor and Operating Rooms,

Nos. 2 and 3 Kenduskeag Block,

Same Floor as Mercantile Library.

jan23

BROWN & SIMPSON,

COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Bangor, Maine.

G. P. BROWN. A. L. SIMPSON.

[illegible]

Stamping Notice.

DWELLEY & CO., have over 3000 Patterns for Stamping. They have 25 Alphabet Letters, of all sizes, for Braid and Embroidery, and some very nice and new Patterns for Cloaks, Sacques, Capes and Dresses, with heavy fancy corners and Pyramids. All Patterns adapted to the Garments and warranted to please. We have new Designs from New York every month, and make our own Patterns to stamp with. Any Patterns brought in made and stamped to order at short notice. All Stamping done in a workmanlike and artistic manner, and warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

Among our other Patterns we have a large assortment of plain and fancy double Corners for Blankets, Shams, etc. Any Braid or Embroidery Pattern stamped with or without scollop.

Embroidery and Braiding done at short notice. We have several ladies employed in doing Embroidery among them MRS QUINN, well known in this city for her nice Needlework.

We have also the largest assortment of Embroidery Silk and Braids to be found in the city, and a full line of Gilbert's White Flannel.

To conclude we solicit orders from all parts of the State. Work promptly done, and remember, we stamp any Pattern sent to us, and prices as low as anywhere, where the same quality of work is done.

DWELLEY & CO.,

No. 6 Gothic Block, Main St.,

Under the Harriman House

dec4 sn tf

Music Hall.

The Second Term for Instruction in the art of Dancing will commence on

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11th, 1872.

Masters and Misses at 2 P M. Adults, Ladies at 7, Gents at 9 in the evening.

Terms in advance. Masters and Misses at $2 00 per month, Ladies $3 00, Gents $5.00, for twelve lessons.

Private lessons given in all the fashionable dances.

dec4 sn M. H. ANDREWS

REMOVAL.

DR. G C. GARDNER,

Has removed to the rooms lately occupied by Dr. E. C. YOUNG, at No. 5½ Main Street, where he will attend to the practice of dentistry in all its branches.

Dr. G. has permission to refer to Dr. ISAAC STRICKLAND

A CARD. It gives me pleasure to recommend Dr. GARDNER to my friends and former patients, as a skillful practitioner. E. C. YOUNG.

Bangor Aug 30th, 1872 sn tf

THE SAFE

Deposit Interest Bank,

No. 9 Central St., Bangor

P M BLAKE, President

T H SMITH, Cashier.

Interest allowed from the date of deposit at the liberal Government rate of

7 30 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

No deposits received for a less sum than $50

☞ Office hours from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

March 29, 1872 sn d&w

PIANOS!

Steinway & Sons,

The leading Pianos everywhere

Hazelton,

First class in every respect

Haines Brothers

The best low priced Pianos made

Mason & Hamlin

CABINET ORGANS!

The best and the cheapest

☞ The above instruments are the best in use, and their reputation is fully established for unvarying excellence and durability.

All styles and prices to suit purchasers

F. S. DAVENPORT,

Warerooms 30 Main Street,

Bangor Nov 30th, 1872 sn 4taw

FIRE! FIRE!!

I am the Agent for the sale of the celebrated

Morris & Ireland Safe,

which is considered the best, and most reliable safe to be found.

To any one who are in want of a reliable, first class Fire and Burglar Proof Safe, I will make better terms than can be made elsewhere.

These Safes can be seen at the Treasurers' office of Penobscot and Piscataquis R. R., Messrs S & J Adams, Penobscot Savings Bank, and other places in the city. There are more than forty thousand of these safes in daily use, in the various Banking and Business Houses throughout the country. After the great Chicago fire, a Committee of gentlemen of Boston visited the scene of the great conflagration, to ascertain what safe had withstood the test of the flames the best, and their testimony was in favor of the Morris & Ireland Safe.

T. C. STICKNEY.

nov13 sn 3taw4w

Consumption can be Cured.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,
SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC,
SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,

Are the only medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption.

Sometimes medicines that will stop a cough will often occasion the death of the patient. It locks up the liver, stops the circulation of the blood, hemorrhage follows, and, in fact, clogging the action of the very organs that caused the cough.

Liver complaint and dyspepsia are the causes of two thirds of the cases of consumption. Many are now complaining with dull pain in the side, the bowels sometimes costive and sometimes too loose, tongue coated, pain in the shoulder blade, feeling sometimes very restless, and at other times drowsy, the food that is taken lies heavily on the stomach, accompanied with acidity and belching of wind. These symptoms usually originate from a disordered condition of the stomach or a torpid liver. Persons so affected, if they take one or two heavy colds, and if the cough in these cases be suddenly stopped, the lungs, liver and stomach clog, and remain torpid and inactive, and before the patient is aware of his situation, the lungs are a mass of sores, and ulcerated, and death is the inevitable result.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is an expectorant which does not contain any opium, nor anything calculated to check a cough suddenly.

Schenck's Seaweed tonic dissolves the food, mixes with the gastric juice of the stomach, digests easily, nourishes the system, and creates a healthy circulation of the blood. When the bowels are costive, skin sallow, and the patient is of a bilious habit, Schenck's Mandrake Pills are required.

These medicines are prepared by Dr. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, Northeast corner of Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, Penn., and for sale by GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Hanover street, Boston, & JOHN F. HENRY, 8 College place, New York, Wholesale Agents.

For sale by Druggists generally.

aug27 eod 11m sn

MARRIED.

In this city Dec 6th, by Rev Geo B Palmer, Mr Robert A. Bridges and Miss Mamie E. Holden, both of Bangor.

LOST!

Tuesday evening, Dec 10th a Cuff with a Gold Sleeve Button marked "T," between Third Church and Second street. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving it at this office.

dec10 3t*

Something New!

Just received from E C BURT, New York, a full assortment—three widths—Misses French Calf Button Boots Oil Goat tops. Just the thing for a HAND ONE WINTER BOOT for Misses. Sizes from 11 to 2

THOS. HERSEY & CO.'S

Pickering Block, Main St.

dec12

State of Maine.

PENOBSCOT, ss. Court of Probate, November Term, 1872.

Accounts having been filed for settlement in the Estates of

ELLEN GRACE, Eddington, Samuel W McMahon, Ex'r.

ORRIN B. REED, Charleston, Mary J Reed, Adm'x.

BENJAMIN SHAW, Newport, John Benson and Elisha W. Shaw, Ex'rs.

CALEB D STOCKWELL, Eddington, John J Temple, Adm'r.

JOHN WEBB, Bangor, Joanna Webb, Adm'x.

RALPH W. MORSE, Bangor, (individual and partnership.) Albert G. Wakefield, Adm'r.

SMITH GILMAN, Jr., [illegible], John W. Dennis, Ex'r.

SAMUEL SAWYER, Hermon, Ellen H. Sawyer, Ex'x.

And in the case of the Guardianship of [illegible]

[illegible]

HOLIDAY GOODS,

RECEIVED DAILY

AT THE

BANGOR BAZAAR.

The largest stock to be found in the city, comprising nearly everything in

TOYS

AND

FANCY GOODS.

A new lot of

German Canary Birds,

(just the thing for a Christmas Present)

Cages, Baskets, Bags,

and NOVELTIES of all kinds

☞ Call early and avoid the rush ☜

H. W. DURGIN,

No. 1 Union Block, Main St., Bangor, Me.

dec12 2w

1829 Charter Perpetual 1872

FRANKLIN

FIRE INSURANCE CO'Y,

OF

PHILADELPHIA

Capital,	*$400,000 00*
Accrued Surplus and Premiums,	*2,916,316 88*
Cash Assets, Nov. 30, 1872.	*3,316,316 88*
Premiums, October 1872,	*$252,780 70*
Premiums, November, 1882,	*301,876 64*
	$554,657 34
Amount insured in the Burned District, Boston,	*458,196 00*
Amount insured on Outskirts of same,	*39,500 00*

It has been definitely ascertained that $2,000 will cover all claims upon the last item, while salvages already determined indicate a net loss of not over

$400,000.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.

GEORGE FALES,

Vice President

J. W. McALLISTER,

Second Vice President.

THEO M. REGER,

Secretary.

SAM'L W. KAY,

Ass'stant Secretary.

Wiggin & Champlin,

AGENTS.

Bangor, Dec 12th 1872. 3t

NASBY'S

New Book,

Illustrated by NAST,

FOR SALE BY

D. BUGBEE & CO.

dec11

ABBOTT

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

At 'Little Blue,' Farmington, Me.

The winter division of the 23d year of its successful prosperity will open on WEDNESDAY, January 1st 1873. All the comforts of Home combined with the school in which are found the ablest teachers.

Alden J. Blethen, A. M., Principal.

dec11 1m

NEW FIRM

NEW GOODS!

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the name of

BLETHEN & HODSDON,

and leased the well-known

BODEN STORE ON STATE ST.,

NEAR ESSEX STREET,

for the purpose of carrying on the

GROCERY BUSINESS,

in all its branches, and also the Meat, Poultry and Oyster business, and shall endeavor to keep a full assortment of the best of goods and meats to be had and shall make it a point to deliver our goods promptly and in good order, free of charge, and sell as low as the lowest. Choice family flour always on hand. A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.

ISAIAH BLETHEN.
C. W HODSDON.

dec11 3w

Swedish Girls!

One or two Swedish Girls wish for situations to do house work, or to take care of children.

Apply P O Box 1182.

dec10

NEW

GROCERY STORE.

I offer for sale at

No. 62 Exchange Street,

a general assortment of

WEST INDIA GOODS,

[illegible]

[illegible]

GREAT SLAUGHTER!

Going Out of Business.

The undersigned, having decided to go out of the Dry Goods business, [illegible]

Entire Stock at a Great Sacrifice,

From this date till February 10 1873

When the balance of stock will be for sale at a ba[illegible]

Empress Cloths, 58 cents, worth 90 cents
Empress Cloths, 40 cents, worth 65 cents
Thibets, splendid Quality, 80 cents, worth $1 25
Black Cashmere $1 37 1-2, worth $2 00,
All our Prints, best quality 11 cents,
Splendid Bleached Cotton, 12 1-2 cents, worth 17 cents
Hill Cotton only 14 cents, Wamsutta do only 16 1 2 cents

And everything in the stock at correspondingly low prices. Black [illegible] Shawls, Woolen Shawls, Blankets, Flannels, Woolen [illegible]

We also have a fe[illegible]

KID GLOVES at 15 cents,

No end to our stock of BRILLIANTINES AND ALPACAS

This is no humbug. We mean what we say. [illegible] This is a rare opportunity for country dealers to sort up [illegible]

G. STANFORD,

15 West Market Square

Bangor, December 11 18[illegible]

FURS, FURS, FURS!

Muffs, Collars & Sacks.

Also FUR TRIMMINGS in great variety

All our FUR GOODS must be closed out by the [illegible] prices

Buffalo and Wolf Robes, Fancy Carriage Robes
Horse Blankets, &c

Comprising the LARGEST and BEST assortment in the city since the GREAT FIRE IN BOSTON

Hats and Caps!

We have a very large stock which we shall sell at less than Boston [illegible]

Boots and Shoes.

A splendid assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's [illegible]

LUMBERMEN'S

Boots, Moccasins, and Snow Shoes.

Ladies' and Gents' Gloves and Mittens of all kinds

FURS repaired and made over at short notice

Thos. Hersey & Co.

Pickering Block Main Street

nov13 P S The highest cash price paid for Furs [illegible]

TO CLOSE BUSINESS!

[illegible]

Entire Stock at a Great Reduction from Cost.

I have [illegible]

Small Wares and Fancy Goods,

Together with a line of goods especially adapted [illegible]

HOLIDAY TRADE!

Every article of which is offered at two thirds of the usual prices. [illegible] to purchase goods at less than wholesale prices [illegible] during the next ninety days. Please call and examine at

No. 16 Main Street.

T. B. MAYO.

Bangor, Nov 26th, 1872

SAVE YOUR GAS,

By using Bronner's German Patent Check Lava Tip Burner, and German Opal Globes which will save you one third the amount of Gas over ordinary Fixtures.

We have an assortment of

Drop Lights, in Antique Bronze

Paper Gas Shades, Porcelain Transparencies, in Gas Frames

Hinrichs celebrated German Study Lamps

Also a large invoice of those

French Fire Proof Chimneys,

which, in a trial of three years sale have proved to be the best Chimney made.

N. B. We shall open, in season for Christmas Trade an invoice of French Bronzes, and English Parian Figures, of the finest manufacture of our own direct importation, which we shall offer at the lowest possible rates.

J. S. Ricker & Co.

dec4

PATRONIZE

The New Clothing House,

No 1 Dolan's Block, Main Street.

Where you will find good bargains in

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS,

and your garments cut and made in the latest and most approved style

M. BOYCE & CO.

nov20 tf

Found.

[redacted] A pocket book containing several documents signed by George Blake, and several other papers. Apply at this office.

dec10 3t

CHANCE for BUSINESS.

The subscriber wants to sell his stock of goods and rent or sell his store in Winn Village. Location good. Sold over thirty thousand dollars worth of goods last year. Stock small. Store new. Terms reasonable. Too much other business the cause of selling.

FRANK GILMAN.

Winn, Dec. 4th, 1872. dec6 1m

For Rent.

A House on Corner French and Cumberland Street, and small house on Center Street. Inquire of W. S. REED.

dec9 1w* 38 Essex St.

For Sale.

One pair of Horses, suitable for the woods. Weight 1400 lbs each. Inquire at Office of Bangor Ice Co. No 17, Broad Street.

dec9 1w

AMERICAN

HORSE CLIPPING

MACHINE.

[illegible]

Mr. E. L. SAWYER

Has returned to Bangor [illegible]

FIRE!

FIRE!

FIRE!

Great Sale of Black Goods

BLACK ALPACAS
BLACK BRILLIANTINES
BLACK CASHMERES
BLACK THIBETS,
BLACK BOMBAZINES
BLACK LYONS, & IRISH POPLINS

SELLING

CHEAP!

CHEAP!

CHEAP!

—AT—

E. C. NICHOLS & CO.

No. 7 Main St.

Bangor Nov 19, 1872

New Firm

—AND—

NEW GOODS.

J. W THOMPSON and NATHAN P. KELLOGG have entered into a partnership under the firm name of THOMPSON & KELLOGG, and will keep a choice stock of

Family Groceries,

at the old stand of J. W. THOMPSON & CO., No. 19 Central Street.

They intend to keep a choice stock of all groceries needed in a family which they will sell, delivered to customers, and at prices as low as at any similar establishment.

We shall give earnest attention to business and endeavor to merit public patronage. Old friends are especially invited to give us a call.

J. W. THOMPSON
NATHAN P. KELLOGG

dec9

TEL

MAIN

DOMES

Norwich [illegible] mill at Greeneville [illegible] Water Power Co [illegible] was destroyed by fire [illegible] $65 000 insured for [illegible] dye house of James [illegible] the extent of $1 000

THE FUSION

NEW ORLEANS [illegible] the Legislature is [illegible] quorum [illegible] officials as President [illegible] Moncure was elected

POL[illegible]

REPUBLICAN

[illegible] charter election yesterday [illegible] Republicans, was elected [illegible] majority. The whole [illegible] elected.

TELEGRAPHIC
TO THE
Whig & Courier.

MAINE NEWS.

THE KENNEBEC CLOSED.

BATH, Dec. 11.

[illegible] upper Kennebec is now closed by ice [illegible] gation above this city suspended for [illegible] season. People are crossing on the ice at Richmond to-day. Back river is also closed and the Boothbay steamers will hereafter run [illegible] Wiscasset, connecting with the K. & L. R. R. [illegible] morning the mercury indicated [illegible] degrees above zero.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

FROM NEW YORK.

"TWEED."

NEW YORK, Dec. 11. A motion to quash [illegible] indictment against Boss Tweed to-day, [illegible] by Judge Ingraham.

THE MAINE ASSOCIATION.

[illegible] annual meeting of the Maine Association [illegible] to-day. The constitution and [illegible] were adopted, and the following officers [illegible]:—President, Andrew Snow; Vice [illegible], Erastus Brooks, Richard P. Buck, [illegible] Fessenden and Rufus Ingalls; [illegible] Jos. Great; Treasurer, Charles H. [illegible] The annual reunion and festival will [illegible] March 15th, the date of the State's [illegible] to the Union. Reading rooms will [illegible] lished for the benefit of the members, [illegible] sion will be made for the relief of [illegible] natives or former residents of [illegible]

THE BLEAKLEY–MERRILL HOMICIDE.

[illegible] C. Bleakley, the slayer of Maud [illegible], states that he went to see his niece [illegible] urge her to leave the life of shame she was [illegible]. Understanding from her sister that [illegible] is armed with a pistol to shoot him, he went prepared. She met him defiantly and [illegible] to listen to his entreaties to reform. [illegible] a movement toward her pocket, [illegible] supposing she intended to draw a pistol, [illegible] height of frenzy, shot her.

THE ANDERSON MURDER.

The trial of Dr. Irish to-day for the alleged murder of Assessor Anderson, Prof. [illegible] testified that he had examined the stomach and intestines of deceased and found [illegible] half grains of arsenic in the stomach [illegible] less quantities in other intestines; from [illegible] grains were sufficient to produce death. Witness, in reply to a question, said that arsenic was not a constituent of the human [illegible]

HALL'S TRICKERY DENOUNCED.

The Committee of 70 has made a public protest against the course of Mayor Hall in appointing heads of departments on the eve of his retirement from office, and has resolved [illegible] to favor any species of legislation at [illegible] this winter which looked only to par[illegible] izement.

FROM WASHINGTON.

UNDER THE EAGLE'S WING.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11. The following [illegible] was sent to-day by the Secretary to [illegible] Collector at Port Townsend, W. T.: "The Department being notified by the Secretary of State that the British forces have [illegible] withdrawn from the Island of San Juan [illegible] that the Civil Jurisdiction of this government is to be extended over the islands to the [illegible] Haro Channel, you are directed to [illegible] Island as embraced in your Collection District, and to take proper measures to prevent any violation of the revenue laws therein."

SECRETARY DELANO

having to-day been questioned as to the truth of the report that he was going to Cuba for the benefit of his health, replied: "I am going South under the advice of Dr. Bliss for that and for no other reason, and shall probably [illegible] Havana before I return."

CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day confirmed Ward Hunt [illegible] Associate Justice of the Supreme Court [illegible] Nelson, resigned; William T. Duboise, [illegible] of the United States mint at Philadelphia; Samuel F. Phillips, United States Solicitor-General, vice B. H. Bristow, resigned.

ALABAMA.

POLITICAL WRANGLE—GOVERNOR VS. LEGISLATURE.

MONTGOMERY, Dec. 11. About 1 o'clock [illegible], while the Capital Legislature was in session, Sheriff Strobach appeared in the Senate and said he had a warrant from Governor Lewis to take possession of the Capital. Whereupon the Senate ordered the Sergeant-at-arms to arrest the Sheriff for contempt, and to hold him in custody 48 hours. The Sheriff did not resist the arrest, but explained that he was merely acting under the order, and on apologizing to the Senate was released. For a few minutes the excitement was intense and the Federal troops stationed near the Capital were got under arms, but as no necessity for action appearing, dispersed to their quarters. The Senate authorized the Sergeant-at-arms to summon a posse of military to guard the Capital against all forces, and adjourned.

The Sheriff appeared before the door of the House but the Sergeant-at-arms refused admittance except to the Federal forces and the Sheriff withdrew. The Legislature in the Court room admitted to a seat another person who had, according to the official returns, been defeated by a large majority.

FROM BOSTON.

EXPENSIVE ACCIDENT.

[illegible], Dec. 11. Parsons & Co., wharf [illegible] Worcester, caved in yesterday, carrying with it 10,000 hogsheads of Cadiz salt, valued at $20,000, mostly a total loss. The wharf is damaged $8,000 to $10,000.

RESOLUTIONS CENSURING SENATOR SUMNER.

In the Manchester House to-day, Mr. Hoyt [illegible], offered the following preamble and [illegible] which were referred to the Committee [illegible] Federal Relations:

Whereas, Hon. Charles Sumner, a Senator [illegible] Massachusetts, has proposed on the floor [illegible] United States Senate to erase from the [illegible] of the Republic and from the Register [illegible] Army all inscriptions, mementoes and [illegible] the battles and victories of the [illegible] arms, in the late war of the Rebellion; [illegible] ed, That this attempt to degrade the [illegible] ory of the Nation and their grand [illegible] ments, meets our unqualified condemnation and merits the disapproval of the [illegible] of the Commonwealth thus misrep-

ELECTION FRAUDS.

[illegible] fraudulent returns from Ward two [illegible] Mayor Gaston an unfair majority in [illegible] yesterday, causes considerable [illegible] and will probably be investigated.

BOSTON & MAINE R. R.—NEW LOAN.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders [illegible] the Boston & Maine Railroad Company, [illegible] in Lawrence to-day, it was voted to issue [illegible] per cent. gold bearing bonds to an amount not exceeding $1,500,000 payable within twenty years, for completing the road to Portland and funding the floating debt. A proposition to lease the Lowell & Andover Railroad was discussed and referred to the Directors with authority to act. It was also voted to build [illegible] a road from Danvers to Salem or to any other point on the line of the Boston & Maine Railroad, where the inhabitants desire a connection with the B. & M.

THE PORTLAND EXTENSION.

President White stated that the rails of the Boston & Maine road now connected Boston and Portland and it was hoped that freight trains would be run over it by the first of January. The extension has cost thus far $[illegible],254.10, and it can be finished within the sum of $3,000,000. The old Board of Directors were re-elected.

CONNECTICUT.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

NORWICH, Conn., Dec. 11. The cotton mill at Greenville, owned by the Greenville Water Power Co., occupied by Paul B. Green was destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss, $55,000; insured for $25,000. The adjacent dye house of James Houston was injured to the extent of $1,000; insured.

ALABAMA.

THE FUSION LEGISLATURE.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 11. The fusion of the Legislature is now in session with a quorum in both Houses. Hugh J. Campbell officiates as President of the Senate. J. C. Moncure was elected Speaker of the House.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICANS ELECTED.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Dec. 11. At the charter election yesterday, Wm. L. Proctor, Republican, was elected Mayor four majority. The whole Republican ticket was elected.

A TERRIBLE DISASTER.

FIRE IN THE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL!

Servants Unable to Escape.

FRIGHTFUL LOSS OF LIFE!

Twenty-Two Persons Burned to Death!

A PANIC AMONG THE INMATES!

NONE OF THE GUESTS INJURED!

FIRST ACCOUNT.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11. A fire broke out last night at a little past 11 o'clock in the upper part of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, on the 23d street side. Engines were on the spot and soon at work pouring streams on the flames which might have enveloped the whole of the 23d street side.

A PANIC AMONG THE GUESTS.

Many guests had retired or were about retiring when the alarm was sounded, and when the firemen brought the hose into the interior of the building, a panic ensued among the more timid of them, and a rush was made for trunks, &c. Some demanded settlement of their bills and left the house after the fire had been pretty well extinguished.

DISCOVERY OF THE DEAD—A HORRIBLE SCENE.

The firemen in going through the rooms, in what is known as the cockloft, and occupied by laundry women and domestics, were horrified by stumbling over the remains of human beings which were piled on the floors. Lanterns were immediately procured, and a horrible sight was revealed. On the floor of a room about 12 feet square no less than fifteen bodies were found, all burned beyond recognition.

THE BODIES

were found lying near the only window of a room which was burned, so that escape by that means, the staircase to the room being on fire, was impossible, and they were compelled to wait for death with what resignation they could summon. It is supposed that they were burned to death while asleep. The position of some of the charred remains showed that the unfortunate creatures died in great agony.

TWENTY-TWO DEAD BODIES FOUND.

Owing to the confusion and excitement the names of the victims could not be ascertained. Up to twenty minutes past two o'clock twenty-two dead bodies had been recovered, sixteen in one room and six in another, which is probably all.

THE FIRE

originated in the elevator or staircase leading into the laundry. There were 600 guests in the hotel at the time, but none are reported injured. The damage by fire and water will not fall short of $100,000.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT—THE FIRST ALARM.

The alarm was just given by one of the female servants who shrieked "Fire!" through the hall and awakened the guests, of whom were about 500 in the Hotel. Many of the guests went to the office and inquired as to the excitement, but were told by the clerk that there was only a little fire in the laundry.

A SCENE OF FRENZY.

This attempt to keep the fire quiet, so as to avoid a panic, helped to bring about the terrible result. When the guests became cognizant of their danger, scenes of confusion ensued, the people moving about in apparent distraction. Baggage filled the hall-ways, the smoke was suffocating and water drenched the floors.

THE FIRST STREET ALARM.

It was nearly 12 o'clock before any one gave the alarm. A passing policeman then learning of the fire inside, caused the fire engines to come to the spot; but the fire by this time had made considerable headway. Ladies were in a wild state of excitement. The carpets were still covered with water.

THE POOR VICTIMS.

A poor servant girl was found on the third floor writhing in agonies and pain, her body frightfully burned. The shrieks of the servants in the upper stories were heartrending as the firemen were making their way to rescue them.

A CROWD GATHERED.

Large crowds had in the meantime gathered in the streets. The excitement outside was kept up till about two o'clock, when the fire was about extinguished.

THE PROPRIETORS CENSURED.

The Herald, editorially, says that it is stated that gross carelessness was apparent in the condition of the warning apparatus, and that there was too much anxiety to keep the fire secret and too little effort was made to save the unfortunate girls. The whole subject will be thoroughly investigated.

THE HERALD'S REPORT—ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

The Herald says the loss by fire of the Fifth Avenue Hotel is a hundred and fifty thousand dollars. It gives the following details:

The staircase on which the fire started, was at the back of the house leading from the laundry in the basement to the servants' room on the office floor. The flames ran rapidly up the stairway. It was a chimney, there being no opening from it but at the top and bottom, and the strong draught which the fire itself created, drove it onward with a rapidity that nothing could excel.

THE FLAMES REACH THE SERVANTS' QUARTERS.

It ate up the staircase and charred its surroundings, reaching the open space into which the rooms of the servants opened, and it burst into its fullest strength. The flames in their passage did little damage until they reached the corridors at the top, the draught driving through the narrow passage-way carrying the flames quicker and making them more destructive as they went on. They spread over the entire extent of the west wing.

FIREMEN TO THE RESCUE—TOO LATE.

The wood work of the rooms where the servants slept immediately caught and soon the entire wing was a mass of flames, which spread so rapidly that the servants asleep were overtaken, and before assistance could reach them, they were completely shut off from the main building. The firemen rushed to that side of the building, drawn by the wild shrieks of the terrified women, but before they could reach the apartments of the poor creatures the flames had enveloped them, and all became silent in the embrace of death.

EXPLORING THE DEATH CHAMBERS.

For a long time, while the fire raged, it was supposed that only two or three persons were injured, and that they had been taken from the building. Shortly after one o'clock it was found that a number of persons were missing, and Capt. Burden and Chief Perly of the fire department climbed from the second roof to the topmost story by a narrow iron ladder, and entered the rooms through a blinding smoke where the people were supposed to be.

THIRTEEN DEAD BODIES.

Breaking through a small window that opened upon the roof of the main building, they went into the two near rooms in the southeasterly wing, and there found the charred and burned bodies of thirteen persons.

A HEARTRENDING SCENE.

The beds, bedding and furniture were strewn about the rooms confused with the human remains. The bodies lay at the different places from which the poor people had tried to find means of escape. Some had endeavored to escape through the window, and others, in endeavoring to find air, had fallen at the head of the staircase. The bodies of two women were half concealed under the bed in an outer room, where they had evidently tried to shelter themselves from the smoke and flames.

BLACKENED RUINS AND DEATH.

When the firemen and police got into the wing, the floors of this room were sound, but the roof and timbers were burned and had fallen upon the floors in a confused mass, and upon the bodies. The water was several inches deep on the floor, and was filtering through to the ground. The heavy beams of the roof had fallen upon the burned bodies, severing limbs and mutilating the remains horribly. The bodies were removed to the hospital as speedily as possible.

FAULTY CONSTRUCTION OF THE HOTEL—A PALATIAL DEATH-TRAP.

The building was most unfortunately constructed. So slight indeed were its floors that the water went through them as a sieve. It was an imposing sham. With the certainty that a hundred persons would be quartered upon each floor, there was yet provided but one means of exit, and to reach this many of the guests were compelled to traverse corridors, almost labyrinths. It was fortunate for the people living in the vicinity that the fire did not break out the night before, when nothing could have saved the block with the high gale then blowing.

AT THE DEAD HOUSE.

Eleven bodies are at the Morgue taken from the ruins of the Fifth Avenue Hotel fire. Only two are recognizable, the others being so horribly burnt, mostly to a crisp. All have the unmistakable appearance of having suffered most fearful agonies. Mary McCabe and Mary Fagan are the names of those whose bodies are recognizable.

MORE OF THE DEAD.

The following are the girls who lost their lives:—Delia Cummings, Mary Corday, Margaret Connors, Mary McCabe, Lizzie Moran, Margaret Campbell, Honorah Ward, Mary Donnelly, Kate Cushing, and two others.

STATEMENT OF ONE OF THE SERVANTS.

Mary Heaney, one of the servants of the hotel, is at the Bellevue Hospital, having been injured by falling through a fire escape. She states that when the alarm of fire was given, she ran and knocked at nearly all the doors of the other servants and burst open two of them. She then tried to get down stairs, but the smoke and flames drove them back, when with Mary Turpey and Bridget Curtis, she broke open a skylight and got on to the roof, remaining there till the firemen rescued them. She will soon recover.

TWO MORE BADLY INJURED.

In addition to the eleven girls burned to death, two others—Mary Ann Eagan and Mary Jones, who escaped the fate of the other girls sleeping with them by tearing down a wire screen from a corridor window and escaping on to the roof, were badly injured.

SCENE AT THE HOTEL.

The hotel is all in confusion to-day, a constant stream of visitors pouring in one door and out through the other. The walls in some places were spattered with blood from the dead bodies carried down. Mr. Griswold, one of the proprietors, contradicts the statement that there was delay in sounding the alarm and says that prompt measures were taken to arouse the guests and servants. The walls of the laundry on the fourth floor where the fire originated are burned to cinders and masses of icicles depend from the ceiling.

THE STAIRCASES

leading to the topmost landing where the servants' apartments are situated, are completely destroyed; most of the adjoining rooms are gutted and the walls are already torn down by workmen. The three upper floors of the 23d street side are deserted by the guests in consequence of the constant dripping of water through the ceiling.

THE FURNITURE IS PILED TOGETHER

in each room and covered with tarpaulins. Broken trunks, heaps of damaged clothing and debris of the burned rooms lie about on the stairs and corridors. Externally there is nothing to indicate that a fire had taken place.

LOSS $140,000—INSURED.

It is now stated that the loss by fire at the Fifth Avenue Hotel was $140,000; insured. Among the offices are the National, Ætna and Orient of Hartford, each $5,000; the Eastern and Union of Bangor, each $5,000; No. British, $10,000; Liv. Lon. & Globe, $34,500, and others.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.

SENATE.

The bill authorizing the admission of the statue commemorative of the soldiers, who fell in the late war, was passed.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a concurrent resolution in regard to the holiday recess, but Mr. Cole objected and it went over.

Bills were passed placing colored persons who enlisted in the army on the same footing as other soldiers, as to bounty lands; authorizing the settlement of the claims of the estate of the late Admiral Dahlgren.

When Mr. Sumner's Supplementary Civil Rights bill was reached on the calendar, (Mr. Morrill of Maine,) objected and it went over.

A bill was introduced providing for a recomputation of accounts between the United States and States, growing out of the moneys expended by States in the war of 1812.

Mr. Sherman from the Finance Committee reported the House bill for a reduction of officers and expenses of the Internal Revenue bureau with amendment.

Mr. Vickers from the Committee on political disabilities, reported the House bill removing those of L. Q. C. Lamar, which was passed.

Mr. Morrill of Vt., gave notice of a motion to consider the vote authorizing the free admission of the Porter statue which he regarded as a precedent for the free admission of other articles of a like character.

After the Executive session, the House resolution for the Holiday recess came up. Mr. Windom made an effort to shorten it but it passed in the original form.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Beck of Ky., from the Ways and Means, reported back adversely the bill amending the act of May 1872, for the abatement of the taxes on distilled spirits destroyed by accident while in bond. Tabled.

Mr. Hawley of Conn., presented a memorial of the Centennial Commission asking the aid of Congress in the matter. Referred to the Centennial Committee.

Mr. Kelley of Penn., was excused from the Committee on Civil Service Reform.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire and report what powers Congress possesses in regulating commerce among the several States in so far as such commerce is transported on railroads and other lines of transportation organized and conducted under the laws of the various States, and whether such powers include the power to prohibit unequal or oppressive charges or discrimination made by such common carriers on freight or passengers from one State on their way through another State.

The Speaker announced the following appointments to fill vacancies:

On Committee on Elections, Foster of O., on Claims, Hawley of Conn.; on Judiciary, Shoemaker of Penn.; on Civil Service Reform, Crocker of Mass.; and Dodds of Ohio; on Patents, Esty of Mass.; on Coinage, Conner of Texas; on Private Land Claims, Giddings of Texas; on Agriculture, Hundon of Texas.

The House resumed the consideration of the Soldiers' Bounty Land bill which was up yesterday.

Mr. Dunnell of Minn., opposed the bill as mischievous in its tendencies and effects.

Mr. Townsend of N. Y., also opposed the bill and said that the Committee on Public Lands, of which Dunnel and he are members was unanimously of the opinion that the bill it it became a law would be of immense disadvantage to the soldiers and to the nation at large. He had not received a single letter in favor of the bill.

Mr. Hawley of Conn., also opposed the bill, and showed how unfairly and injuriously the bounty land system had worked as applied to the soldiers of the Mexican war.

After a sharp and exciting debate between Messrs. Speer and Townsend of Penn., the bill went over at the expiration of the morning hour, until to-morrow.

The French spoliation bill was postponed and the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Dawes presiding, on the Indian appropriation bill. The usual annual debate on the Indian policy of the government, the absurdity of making and continuing treaties with the Indians and the possibility of civilizing the Indians, took place, and was participated in by Messrs. Sargent, Garfield, Beck, Niblack, Conner and Shanks.

The Committee rose and reported the bill to the House when it passed—yeas, 111; nays, 43.

The House nonconcurred in the Senate amendment to the House bill for the removal of the sunken wreck off Sandy Hook, and ordered a Conference Committee.

Adjourned.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 11—8 P. M.

Probabilities.

In the Northwest and thence over the upper lakes, southerly winds, cloudy weather, high but diminishing pressure and slowly decreasing temperature, extending to the Ohio valley; in the Ohio valley and thence to the Gulf, northerly to westerly winds, clearing and clear weather with low temperature and high barometer; in the South Atlantic States, northwesterly winds and cloudy weather, with light rain in the lower lake region; and in the St. Lawrence valley, northerly winds, [illegible]

[illegible] NEWS.

FRANCE.

PEOPLE VS. ASSEMBLY.

PARIS Dec. 11. The number of petitions for the dissolution of the Assembly is greatly increasing. The Prefects of the several Departments where the movement has assumed formidable proportions have been summoned to Versailles. Members of the Moderate Left favor the dissolution of the Assembly.

DUKE DE BROGLIE,

a Monarchist, has been elected a member of the Committee of Thirty, in place of M. Fourton who has been appointed Minister of Public Works.

MANIFESTO FROM GAMBETTA AND OTHERS.

A manifesto signed by Gambetta, Cremieux, Louis Blanc, Quinet and 86 members of the Extreme and Moderate Left, is published to-day. It demands a pacific and legal dissolution of the National Assembly as the only means of averting fresh danger to the country, as the division in the Assembly renders the Government powerless.

THE ADDRESS

expresses strong disapproval of the pressure now being excited to bring about disorder which has been hitherto proved can result only in advantage to the enemies of France.

NEW ELECTIONS

will constitute a compact majority in the Assembly, securing majorities therein to the administration of President Thiers and for the establishment of Republican institutions.

THE RIGHT OF PETITION

to the Assembly is claimed to be inviolable, for an attack upon it would be an attack upon the principle of universal suffrage.

THE DOMINION.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC.

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 11. Arrangements are completed for the organization of a company to build the Canadian Pacific Railway.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.

MONEY opened at 7 per cent., to 1-32 and closed at 7 per cent. coin.

STERLING EXCHANGE firm at 108¾ for long and 110¼ for short sight.

GOLD firmer; opened at 112¾, advanced to 112⅞ and close at 112¾ a 112⅞.

LOANS at 2 per cent. for carrying and flat to 1-32 for borrowing.

CLEARANCES $79,000,000.

Government securities closed at the following quotations:

U. S. Fives				110¼
U. S. Sixes (coupons)		1881		117¾
U. S. 5-20s	do	1862		113
U. S. do	do	1864		113½
U. S. do	do	1865		113½
U. S. do	do	1865	new	115⅝
U. S. do	do	1867		116⅛
U. S. do	do	1868		116½
U. S. 10-40s	do			109⅛
Currency Sixes				112½
Central Pacifics				101½
Union Pacific, 1st mortgage,				89½

Southern State securities closed this afternoon at the following quotations:

Tennessee 6's (new)	32¾
Virginia 6's (new)	50
Missouri 7s	93
Louisiana 6s (new)	50
North Carolina 6s (new)	20
South Carolina 6s, (new)	24
Alabama 8s,	80
Georgia 7s,	70

The Stock market closed this afternoon at the following quotations:—Western Union 78¼; Pacific Mail, 79 Boston Water Power Company 43; N. Y. Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, 96; Harlem Railroad Company 116; Reading Railroad Company 000; Michigan Central Railroad Company 11[illegible]; Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company 91¼; Illinois Central Railroad Company 123; Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad Company 87; Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company 87; do preferred 91; Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company 113¼; Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company 53¾; do preferred 75¼; Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroad 93; Wabash Railroad 69¾; Erie Railroad 52¾; do preferred 73¼; Ohio & Mississippi Railroad 47¼; Boston, Hartford & Erie 9.

MARKETS

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.

COTTON — sales 4.8 [illegible] bales — middling uplands 19¾.

FLOUR—Sales 12,500 bbls.—State and Western is firm — State, 5,90 a 7,80; Western, 5,90 a 8 65; Round Hoop Ohio, 7,00 a 9,25; Southern 7,10 a 12,00.

WHEAT — sales 27,000 bushels — Winter Red Western 1,63 a 1,75; No 2 Spring, 1,50 a 1,57.

CORN shade firmer — sales 44,000 bush — mixed western, steamer, 65 a 66 sail do., 66¾.

OATS firmer — sales 5,000 bush. —New white, 52 a 54; old western, 52¾ a 53¾.

BEEF dull.

PORK — sales 000 bbls — New mess 13,20 a 13,75.

LARD firm at 7¾ a 8¾.

SUGAR—Muscovado 9 a 9½; Fair to good refining, 9¼ a 9¾.

COFFEE — Rio, 15¾ a 18½ gold.

BUTTER unchd—Western, 10 a 16; State, 24 a 30.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 60 a 70.

PETROLEUM dull— Crude 12¼ a 13; refined, 27.

TALLOW weak at 8¾ a 8⅞.

NAVAL STORES dull — Spirits Turpentine 60 61; Rosin quiet at 3,80 a 3.95.

FREIGHTS to Liverpool firm.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.

FLOUR steady.

WHEAT dull and weak — No. 1 Spring, 1,20 No. 2, 11 [illegible]; rejected, 91 a 93.

CORN firm — No 2 mixed, 31 a 31¼ on the spot and 31¾ seller January; rejected, 28.

OATS firm —No. 2, 25 a 25¼; rejected, 23 a 23¼.

BARLEY quiet—No. 2 Fall, 60¼.

RYE firm and scarce—No. 2, 61.

LARD in good demand at 7,10 a 7,12½ on the spot.

PORK steady at 11,25 a 11,50.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOMES AND HOSPITALS. This book on the subject of "Woman's Work," is one that will be read with unflagging interest. It is the simple story of how two women worked among the poor and forlorn and it exhibits two ways in which they made themselves useful. One, Miss Datton, went day by day from her own home to minister to the distressed in their wretched homes. She still kept her place in the circle of friends to which she belonged. The other, Miss Jones, gave up home, and all the attractions of the society of those she loved. She put herself under a systematic course of training at the celebrated institution at Kaiserswerth, and then went into hospitals and workhouses in Liverpool and London. Her life is one of the most remarkable of its kind. The remarks of Miss Nightingale in the introduction, are only a just tribute of one hard worker to the memory of another. Published by the American Tract Society; price $1.50.

MODERN LEADERS. This volume is from the pen of Justin McCarthy, and the sketches which compose it savor just enough of blended criticism and biography to make it a highly interesting and valuable work. To the American reader they give a clear and just idea of each individual as regards his character, his position in politics, letters and society. The sketches are in every instance the result of close observation and that appreciation of the originals which comes from habitual intercourse with those who know them and submit them to constant criticism. These essays appeared in the Galaxy and those who read them can appreciate the value of this volume. Sheldon & Co., publishers, 677 Broadway, N. Y.

WHAT KATY DID. This is a story for the young folks written by Susan Coolidge, author of THE NEW YEAR'S BARGAIN, a book which has received many very flattering notices from reviewers. This volume is by no means lacking in those points of interest which make an equally interesting and instructive book. The story is told in a simple engaging way and with such forcible portraiture that the lessons it is intended to convey will sink deep into the minds of the readers. Roberts, Brothers, Publishers, Boston.

BROKEN DREAMS. The author, Celia E. Gardner, under the above title, presents the public with a poetical story of home life which possesses a fineness of diction and a beauty of arrangement that make it an exceedingly readable work. The book is one of two hundred and fifty-two pages, neatly bound and forms a handsome holiday gift. G. W. Carleton & Co., Publishers, N. Y.

SHAWL STRAPS. This book forms the second volume of "Aunt Jo's Scrap Bag" and is a sociable and humorous account of "Aunt Jo's" recent trip to Europe. It will be read with interest by her admirers who made her acquaintance in the volume entitled LITTLE WOMEN. Roberts, Brothers, Publishers, Boston.

TWELVE VIEWS OF HEAVEN. The purpose of the papers [illegible]

[illegible] from the London edition and published by G. W. Carleton & Co., N. Y.

GUY EARLSCOURT'S WIFE. This story, which is one of much interest, was written by May Agnes Fleming and possesses all the characteristics of a well wrought romance. Readers who admire a story embracing a good plot, and one well developed by an able writer who has used such language in doing it as a cultivated taste demands, will find this volume one which they can appreciate. G. W. Carleton, Publishers, N. Y.

These volumes are for sale by D. Bugbee & Co.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS

—Vaccinate!

—No Police Court items yesterday.

—No New York papers yesterday morning.

—Messrs. Morse, Oliver & Co., lost a horse by the epizootic yesterday morning.

—The good sleighing yesterday was enjoyed by numerous parties and the streets were gay with teams of all kinds.

—Large numbers of boys were skating on the Kenduskeag and the margin of the Penobscot yesterday.

—It is probable that the obstructions on the banks of the new canal will not be removed until another spring.

—It is reported that two girls employed in the paper mill at Hampden are sick with the small pox. A case of the same loathsome disease is also reported in Brewer.

—Mr. George Stetson of this city has a silver half dollar which he has carried loose in his pocket forty years. It is now a smooth piece without sign of stamp or date.

—We learn that the druggists of this city have agreed to disagree on the early-closing movement adopted by most of them Oct. 1st, and now keep their stores open evenings.

—The Corinth Dramatic Company announce an entertainment in Nichols' Hall Friday evening, 20th inst., when they will perform the drama "The Wife's Secret" and the farce "Brother Bill and Me."

—We regret to learn that Hon. Wm. Allen, father of Prof. Allen of the State College, at Orono, is dangerously ill of erysipelas at his residence in Norridgewock. He is about 83 years of age.

—A steam radiator in the office of Col. Jasper Hutchings in Wheelwright & Clark's block burst early yesterday morning, and the Col. found his books, papers, etc., saturated with water and steam.

—The night express from St. John was an hour and a half late here yesterday morning. The day train was twenty minutes behind time also, on account of snow on the track. The Maine Central freight train due at 4.45 P. M., did not arrive till near midnight.

—An entertainment will be given by the young people connected with the First Free Baptist Society, at the vestry of the Essex street church on Tuesday evening December 17. It will consist of dialogues, tableaux, music, etc. Oysters and other refreshments served at the close of the entertainment.

—The schooner Herald, (of Rockland,) Capt. Keller, bound from this city to Cape Hayti, passed through Turk's Island Passage on the 8th of November, and reported that she met with a succession of gales from the 28th to the 31st of October, during which she lost fore-gaff, split sails, stove boat, bulwarks and galley, lost deck-load of lumber and sprung a leak.

SNOWED UP. The mail from Unity via South Newburgh which should have arrived Tuesday evening was not in at 8 o'clock that evening. The mail from Unity via Simpson's corner was brought through yesterday only a trifle behind time, although Mr. Cook, the driver, found the roads in a bad state, some of the drifts being six or eight feet high. It was drifting badly all through the day.

NEW PAPER. The Bangor correspondent of the Aroostook Pioneer writes:—

"A movement is on foot here to start a new weekly Independent State newspaper under the editorship of Dr. B. F. Tefft of Brewer. Eighty shareholders have already subscribed $8000, and ten more are required to make up the $9000 with which it is proposed to start."

We understand that Deodat Brastow, Esq., of Brewer is to be associate editor.

FIRE IN BELFAST. A fire broke out in Joseph Dennett's house in Belfast Sunday evening at about 10 o'clock, and before it could be extinguished, destroyed the ell, and badly injured the main house. It originated about the chimney in the ell. Mr. and Mrs. Dennett, who are elderly people were alone in the house and were nearly smothered by the smoke before they could be rescued. Loss over a thousand dollars; insured.

BANKRUPTCY CATALOGUE, ETC. We learn that Charles Hamlin, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, has in preparation for publication a catalogue of the Bankrupts of the State of Maine, complete to January 1, 1873, for the use of lawyers, bankers, merchants, and the public. The work will also comprise the new rules of the U. S. Supreme Court, the revised rules of Hon. Edward Fox, U. S. District Judge, and instructions to assignees prepared by the Registers of Maine.

RUNAWAY. About half-past 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon the four horses attached to the Ellsworth stage became restive while standing in front of Spratt's stable on Harlow street, and started to run. There was no one in the coach at the time, and the horses dashed down Exchange street, up Washington street and across the toll bridge at a fearful rate of speed to the consternation of teams and pedestrians on the streets. The runaways evidently meant to take a trip to Ellsworth on their own account, but were stopped in Brewer without damage.

BANGOR AND BUCKSPORT RAILROAD. We understand that the stock of the Bangor and Bucksport Railroad is already fully subscribed to, and the construction of the road thus rendered certain. Mr. Hilton and his engineering party having completed locating the road on the lower or shore route, are now running trial lines from near the toll bridge in Brewer to the neighborhood of Treat's falls, where the river will be bridged and the road connected with the E. & N. A. Railway. One line has already been run and a second commenced. It is probable that the Shore Line Railroad if built will cross the river at the same point—possibly on the same bridge, and that would save the cost of constructing another.

EVENING SCHOOL. We learn that the apprentices' evening school under the auspices of the Bangor Mechanic Association, is proving a great success, there being over forty scholars in attendance, studying various branches of English, including book-keeping and other practical studies, under the instruction of Messrs. Forrest and Smith. The Mechanic Association is to be congratulated upon the success of this excellent undertaking, and the selection of such a committee to carry it out as Messrs. G. A. Davenport, Scott Dunbar and G. W. Manser. The only difficulty in the way of a continuance of the school is the want of a suitable room, and we hope that some permanent arrangement may be effected whereby the school can have uninterrupted occupancy of some convenient and centrally located apartment.

ABBOTT FAMILY SCHOOL.—*Mr. Editor*:—The Abbott Family School at "Little Blue" closed its autumn term last Saturday. An examination of the [illegible] in the following [illegible] [illegible] it each of the above [illegible]

after two days' examination in which nearly all the boys, about forty in number, exhibited great proficiency in their studies, A. W. Johnson, of Michigan, was awarded prize in Philosophy; E. P. Holawy, Skowhegan, the prize in Chemistry; Frank Crowley, So. Lewiston, the prize in Physiology; Charles Allis, Milwaukee, Wis., the prize in General Arithmetic; and Jere. Allis, Milwaukee, the prize in Latin.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS' LECTURE. It is to be regretted that no larger audience gathered in Norombega Hall last evening, for Mr. Douglass' lecture was well worth hearing and was greatly enjoyed by those who listened to it. Owing to some misunderstanding he brought his lecture on "Reminiscences of Slavery" instead of that upon "Self-Made Men," but judging by the expressions of approval by which he was frequently interrupted, his audience were as well, if not better, pleased with the change. The lecturer reviewed the war with slavery in this country from its inception years ago, when to be an "abolitionist" was to be socially ostracized and regarded with contempt, down through the long and bitter struggle ending in civil war and the endowment of the bondmen with freedom and civil rights. The lecture was enriched with anecdote and personal reminiscences, and free from egotism, though with a dash of pardonable pride mingled with irresistable humor, Fred. Douglass the slave, fleeing from bondage thirty-five years ago, was compared with the Hon. Frederick Douglass, member of the Electoral College of the United States, carrying the vote of the great State of New York to Washington last week, as an illustration of the change in public sentiment. Mr. Douglass paid a glowing tribute to his fellow-workers in the cause of emancipation, dwelling particularly upon the noble courage, perseverance and self sacrifice of William Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips. He closed with an appeal for free education which shall place the treasures of learning within the reach of all, "without regard to color, race, religion, or previous condition of servitude."

The hall was insufficiently lighted, owing probably to frost in the pipes, as it was said that all the gas obtainable was turned on, and it was found necessary to obtain a kerosene lamp for the lecturer to see his notes by. The lamp shortly gave out from an insufficient supply of oil, and though Mr. Douglass "made light" of the occurrence, it was an annoyance to himself and his audience also. The hall was extremely cold, so low being the temperature that some persons were obliged to leave, while others suffered in silence. It seems strange that one must either roast or freeze in this hall, and we hope that there may be some reform in the heating department.

The next lecture in Mr. Torrens' course will be delivered on Tuesday evening next, by Wendell Phillips.

NEWS BREVITIES.

The Hudson river is very low and full of ice.

Thomas Connelly, a shoemaker on Butler street, Brooklyn, beat his wife to death Tuesday night.

There was a water panic in Jersey City, Tuesday night, owing to scarcity, the reservoir having frozen.

The schooner Addie Fuller, Capt. Henderson, of Rockland, from Baltimore for Savannah, is ashore at Cape Henry.

There was a terrible gale in France Tuesday. Several buildings in Paris were demolished and others were damaged.

The N. Y. Herald's New Orleans dispatch says that the bitterness of feeling was intensifying Wednesday, and affairs did not wear as peaceable a look as the day before.

It is reported in Washington that Secretary Delano is going to San Domingo and that steps looking to a revival of the proposition for its purchase are now being taken.

J. R. Ruel, Collector of the Port of St. John, N. B., has been suspended from office, pending an investigation by the Dominion authorities, into alleged official irregularities in connection with the recent commercial failures in that city.

There were several fires in Brooklyn Tuesday night. Conklin's plumbing works on Flatbush Avenue were burned; loss $10,000. Dwelling houses on Hanson Place, on 15th street, and two dwellings on the outskirts of the city, were also damaged by fire.

F. W. Sykes was elected United States Senator from Alabama, on Tuesday by the Legislature at the Capitol. Sykes was a Union man during the war, and a member of the first session of the State Senate subsequent to Lee's surrender, in which he voted for ratifying the 14th amendment to the Constitution of the United States. He was a Greeley Elector, and is a popular man in North Alabama, where he resides.

The sum of $428.05 has been apportioned to Solon as its share of the school mill tax to be distributed for the year 1873. Solon's contribution to this tax was $325, a gain to the town of $103.05. The school mill tax is a tax of one mill per dollar upon all the property in the State according to the valuation thereof.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

A splendid assortment of HOLIDAY GOODS can be seen at E. C. SWEET & Co.'s 79 Exchange Street.

The assortment of Holiday Goods at Harlow & Sweet's Pharmacy, is wonderfully beautiful, and we advise an early call upon them before the rush begins. dec9 1w

HOLIDAY GOODS. Mr. H. W. Durgin at the Bangor Bazaar, in Union Block, Main Street, has received a full assortment of TOYS and FANCY GOODS comprising nearly everything desirable in the line of presents for children and grown people, which he will sell as low as at any other establishment. Do not purchase before you look at his stock, as you can hardly fail to find just the article you want. dec7 1aw1

PIANOS, ORGANS AND MELODEONS.—For the best and cheapest Musical Goods of all kinds go to Patten & Wheelden's.

SAFE DEPOSIT INTEREST BANK.—The Safe Deposit Interest Bank continues to pay 7 3-10 per cent on deposits. For conditions see advertisement in our Special Notices.

FANCY GOODS.—T. B. Mayo, at No. 16, Main Street, is selling out his entire stock of Fancy Goods at less than wholesale prices, to close business.

Bangor, Dec. 2d, 1872. tf

NEW CLOAKS.—E. C. Nichols & Co., are receiving New Cloaks in all the latest styles.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.—Whether you wish to buy, exchange, rent, or sell—you will find the best bargains at the ware rooms of F. S. DAVENPORT, 30 Main street. oct17 TuThS

GET THE GENUINE ARTICLE. The great popularity of "*Wilbor's Compound of Cod Liver Oil and Lime*" has induced some unprincipled persons to attempt to palm off a simple article of their own manufacture; but any person who is suffering from Coughs, Colds, or Consumption should be careful where they purchase this article. It requires no puffing; the results following its use are its best recommendations, and the proprietor has ample evidence on file of its extraordinary success in pulmonary complaints. The phosphate of lime possesses a most marvelous healing power, as combined with the pure Cod Liver Oil by Dr. Wilbor. This medicine is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty. For sale by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, 166 Court St. Boston.

When the body and brain are well balanced, the stomach is capable of restoring the waste from which the system is constantly suffering; but when the brain is large in proportion, the stomach is incapable of supplying it; in other words, the expenditure is too large for the income. Here lies the cause of so much suffering from Disease of the Heart, Liver, Stomach and Lungs, which is produced by taxing the Nervous System too severely; and Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites is the only preparation known which supports the vitality directly, and consequently the power to overcome disease.

[illegible]

years ago. Drastic purgation went out—restoration and renovation came in. The eyes of the people were opened to the great fact that the way to cure disease is to strengthen and support its victims, not to place them at its mercy by depriving them of the little strength they have. It soon becomes evident that as a means of infusing vitality into the feeble system, regulating the secretions, curing indigestion and reforming a bilious habit of body, no medicinal preparation then known was all comparable to the new restorative.—Since then hundreds of attempts have been made to rival the Bitters. They have all failed, and the GRAND REVOLUTION IN MEDICAL TREATMENT, which was commenced in 1860, is still in progress. Nothing can stop it, for it is founded on the principles, now universally acknowledged, that the physical vigor is the most formidable antagonist of all human ailments, and experiences has shown that PLANTATION BITTERS is a peerless invigorant, as well as the best possible safeguard against epidemic diseases.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Persons leading sedentary lives, will find in Holloway's Pills the best substitute for exercise which science can supply, and in his Ointment a remedy for all ulcerous diseases. Sold 78 Maiden Lane, N. Y. Price 25 cents per box or pot. Ask for new style; the old is counterfeited.

DR. H. A. BARROW

may be confidentially consulted, as usual, at his private office,

18 MAIN STREET, BANGOR,

from 9 till 1 and from three till 6 P. M., and at

FRANKLIN HOUSE

from 6 till 8 P. M.

Hundreds are suffering from the effects of early indiscretion, who may be restored to health and strength by consulting an educated Physician who has made these diseases a specialty.

Dr. Barrow's treatment, during an extensive practice of many years, has been eminently successful in curing Nervous, Mental and Physical Debility, Exhaustion, Inaptitude for Business or Application, Dimness of Sight, Giddiness, or Noises in the Head or Ears, Painful Dreams, Pimples on the Face or Body, want of Nervous Force, Timidity, Bashfulness in Society, Pains in the Back or Loins, Impaired Memory, Irritability, Weakness of the entire System, Palpitation of the Heart, General Indigestion, and numerous other symptoms, leading to Premature Decay, Impotence, Sterility, Premature Senility, &c.

The Doctor particularly invites those patients whose cases have been neglected or pronounced incurable, to place themselves without delay under his care, assuring them all that can be accomplished by science, skill and the successful results of a long practice, will be at their service.

He distinctly states no case will be undertaken unless a permanent cure can be guaranteed.

All letters for taking the usual consultation fee of $5, and fully describing the case, will be immediately attended to.

All letters and parcels for Dr. Barrow to be directed to Franklin House, Bangor.

oct22 tf

Ask for the Game of

Parcheesi.

—AT—

S. L. MERRILL'S,

No. 4, Bowman's Block.

dec9 d&w

CHRISTMAS.

We have opened a portion of our HOLIDAY GOODS for the benefit of those who like to make selections early.

HARLOW & SWEET,
4 Smith Block.

dec9

State Prison Sleighs

BANGOR AGENCY.

An agency for the sale of the celebrated State Prison Sleighs has been established at the Harriman House in this city, where persons wishing to purchase are respectfully invited to call and examine the character of the work.

Don't fail to call before purchasing elsewhere, as we can certainly satisfy you both as to work and price.

dec4 d&w H. C. MARDEN, Salesman.

WANTED.

50 Second Hand Pianos

PATTEN & WHEELDEN.

Now is the time to dispose of your old Pianos for cash or exchange.

nov26

Hardick's Patent

CELEBRATED

NIAGRA STEAM PUMP.

These Pumps can be seen in operation at Dole & Fogg's Works, Front Street, at Barker Brothers' Burnetizing Works, and at our shop.

All sizes for sale.

HINCKLEY & EGERY IRON CO., Agents.

Oak St., Bangor, Dec. 4, 1872.

A FEW CHOICE SIX SKINNED

Hudson Bay Wolf Robes,

Just received. Also, a large stock of Buffalo and other Robes,

—AT—

WM. H. PRESCOTT & CO'S

Kenduskeag Bridge.

dec6

E. C. Nichols & Co.

Have just received a full line of

READY MADE

GARMENTS

IN NEW STYLES.

ALSO,

Beavers and Cloths,

IN

Black, Blue, Brown,

and all the Fashionable Colors.

MRS. FOLSOM having charge of our Cloak Room, we are prepared to make Cloaks and Dresses in the very best manner, and warrant a fit.

No. 7 Main St.

Bangor, Nov. 20, 1872.

The Henry F. Miller Piano.

It is now less than ten years since Mr. Henry F. Miller established his piano-forte manufactory, and in that time these instruments have advanced to a most prominent position, their unusual merits gaining for them favor throughout the country. The Henry F. Miller piano-fortes combine every quality that renders such an instrument desirable. Artists speak enthusiastically of the clear, brilliant and powerful tone; public institutions favor them on account of their great durability. No instrument could endure so triumphantly the severe tests to which the Henry F. Miller pianos have been exposed, unless it was thoroughly well made. The Henry F. Miller pianos are in daily use in the New England Conservatory of Music, and in other local and foreign institutions of a similar character; and the high estimation in which they are generally held is attested by the award to Mr. Miller of the contract to furnish instruments to the public schools of this city. At their first introduction to the public, these pianos immediately secured a recognition as first class in every respect, and on this basis a large business has been built up and is steadily advancing, the instruments more than sustaining their reputation and increasing in favor as they become more widely known. The Henry F. Miller pianos are now scattered throughout the country, in private residences and in public institutions, everywhere speaking for themselves in their own magnificent tones.

dec7 1w

Notice.

[illegible]

Auction Sales.

E. B. PATTEN,

COMMISSION MERCHANT AND AUCTIONEER

Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Broad Street, head of Mercantile Block.

SALES OF

FURNITURE,

—AND—

HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

EVERY SATURDAY.

Good Storage of any kind of goods at low rates.

Offices, Lofts, and Cellar room to let.

Real Estate and Personal Property sold at privat or public sale, on reasonable terms.

C. S. PEARL,

REAL ESTATE BROKER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT AND AUCTIONEER,

No. 3 Kenduskeag Bridge, Up Stairs.

FOR RENT. A desirable tenement on Cedar Street, between First and Second Sts.

nov21 C. S. PEARL.

R. S. PRESCOTT,

REAL ESTATE BROKER,

Commission Merchant, Auctioneer

AND

GENERAL APPRAISER

No. 12, - - - Central Street

J. B. FOSTER,

General Commission Merchant

AND

AUCTIONEER.

REMOVED to 94 Exchange Street.

(Wm. P. Hubbard & Co.,)

Norombega Hall.

THEODORE THOMAS'

Unequaled Concerts,

SIXTY DISTINGUISHED PERFORMERS!

Manager, J. GOSCHE.

Friday Evening, December 13th,

ONLY GRAND CONCERT.

The following celebrated soloists will appear.

MR. GEORGE L. OSGOOD,

The young American Tenor. His first appearance,

MR. ADOLPHUS LOCKWOOD,

The celebrated Harpist. Together with the

Unrivaled Orchestra.

Price of Admission, One Dollar.

Seats secured without extra charge.

Reserved Seats and Tickets can now be had at D. Bugbee & Co.'s Bookstore, where the programme can also be obtained.

Doors open at 7½, to commence at 8 o'clock.

Steinway & Sons celebrated Pianos are used at all the Thomas concerts. Warerooms in Bangor at F. S. Davenport's.

NOTICE.—A special train will be run after the concert to accommodate those living in Orono, Oldtown, and intermediate stations.

nov28

To Carriage Painters

A large stock of

Masury's Fine Colors

IN JAPAN,

For sale at Manufacturers' Price, by

BLOOD & ROWE.

121 Exchange St.

Nov2

HOWARD'S INSURANCE AGENCY.

Aetna,	Imperial,
Hartford,	Manhattan
Phoenix,	Market,
Ins Co. of North America,	Orient,

Liverpool, London and Globe,

Office, No. 3, Exchange Block,

BANGOR.

nov12

Boarders Wanted.

Several nice rooms to rent, with board, at Lawler Block, 127 Hammond Street.

dec9 1w*

REMOVAL.

Mrs. James Gould, Clairvoyant Physician, has removed to No. 31 Cumberland Street, between Centre and Harlow Street.

nov13 1?

Lasell Female Seminary,

Auburndale, Mass.

A FIRST CLASS LADIES SEMINARY,

AND

LADIES COLLEGE OF THE HIGHEST GRADE.

Unsurpassed advantages in Music and Drawing

We would advise all who have daughters for whom they desire the highest intellectual, physical and moral culture, to avail themselves of the superior advantages of this institution.

Winter Term begins Dec. 12th.

For Catalogue, apply to

REV. CHAS. W. CUSHING, Principal.
M. TREGARTON, Preceptress.

dec2 d&w48

Lumbermen

CAN FIND THE CELEBRATED

HARDY & SHERMAN

Weld Pattern

CHOPPING AXES,

—AT—

Fogg & Bridges,

The only authorized Agents in Bangor.

dec3

TO THE LADIES.

Mrs. E. Schemaer

respectfully announces to her patrons and friends that she has returned from Germany with a full assortment of

Worsteds and Embroideries,

selected with especial reference to the tastes of the ladies of Bangor. She also brought a large and choice stock of Beads, Canvas, Patterns, and every other article in the line which can be desired.

Ladies' and Children's Sacques and Hoods made to order.

HAIR JEWELRY.

I am manufacturing Hair Jewelry in the most fashionable styles. I have a pattern book from which ladies can make their own selections. HAIR WORK of all kinds, SWITCHES new and made over and CURLS made natural and warranted to stay.

Grateful for patronage in the past, I shall merit a continuance by keeping choice goods, and manufacturing them to order in the most fashionable styles.

[illegible] E. SCHEMAER,
44 Cedar Street.

THE BOYS

There come the boys! Oh dear the noise!
The whole house feels the racket;
Behold the knees of Harry's pants,
And weep o'er Bertie's jacket!

But never mind, if eyes keep bright,
And limbs grow straight and limber,
We'd rather lose the tree's whole bark
Than find unsound the timber.

Now hear the tops and marbles roll!
The floors—oh, woe betide them!
And I must watch the banisters,
For I know the boys who ride them!

Look well as you descend the stairs,
I often find them haunted
By ghostly toys that make no noise
Just when their noise is wanted.

The very chairs are tied in pairs
And made to prance and caper;
What swords are whittled out of sticks,
What brave hats made of paper!

The dinner bell peals loud and well,
To tell the time it's coming;
And then the rush of "steam-car trains"
Sets all our ears a-humming.

How oft I say, "What shall I do
To keep these children quiet?"
If I could find a good receipt,
I certainly should try it.

But what to do with these wild boys,
And all their din and clatter,
Is really quite a grave affair—
No laughing, trifling matter.

Boys will be boys—but not for long;
Ah, could we bear about us
This thought—how very soon our boys
Will learn to do without us!

How soon but tall and deep-voiced men
Will gravely call us "Mother,"
Or we be stretching empty hands
From this world to the other.

More gently we should chide the noise,
And when night quells the racket,
Stitch in but loving thoughts and prayers
While mending pants and jacket.

—From the Christian Union.

ALL SORTS AND SIZES

Yak aces are now imported from Thibet.

A yak yields 1000 mark and 600 marks [illegible] every year.

Ann Arbor, Mich., pumps water up hill in order to let it flow back into town.

Nantucket has engaged in the turkey raising, and exporting business.

A Kansas State prisoner, since his confinement, has invented a steam road wagon.

There were exported from Boston last week about 180,000 bushels of corn, the largest amount ever exported in one week.

In the interior of Africa there is a Mohammedan university with 1,000 pupils, many of them are girls.

A New Wisconsin youth [illegible] his sweetheart [illegible] $1000 because she trifled with his building affections.

The work of building the Passaic bridge at Belleville, N. J., is progressing at an expense of $60,000.

The famous running horse Blondin has danced his lovers into a recent Missouri race, but after running 150 yards past the score fell dead.

Ornamental urns with covers to them, for the reception of ashes and garbage, are now placed in front of some of the New York residences.

The wind was so strong in Solomon City, Kansas, recently that a train of cars was driven by it while trying to make head against it.

It is not uncommon in such to be a noble man's son nowadays. Even the heir of Lord [illegible] was fined [illegible] the [illegible] for resisting the police.

Miss Cox, formerly a San Francisco belle, who was left with a large fortune by the death of her lover, is now an inmate of the insane asylum on Blackwell's Island.

The Missouri Democrat says of Fred Grant: "He is a fine-looking officer, taller somewhat than his father, but in feature disclosing the unmistakable lineaments of the President."

During a panic in a Richmond theatre one night last week, caused by an alarm of fire, a man named Charles Doherty fell back and lost being run over by the excitement.

Mamma and a little three-year-old Emma: "What are those things?" "Sausages, dear." "[illegible] eat 'em?" "Yes, dear." "Cat 'em [illegible]."

An unfortunate printer wandered into Newcastle street shop in a fit of mental aberration and swallowed several sticks of shoe pegs, before he realized his awful condition.

A Texas paper informs us that since the arrival of 100 United States troops have been employed there to keep the peace and preserve order. Who'd have thought it?

A Louisville woman recalling that a hot flat iron held over varnished furniture would remove white spots, tried to remove the bald spot on her husband's head by waiting until he fell asleep and applying a red hot poker.

Three women were knocked down and brutally kicked and beaten in Bleecker street, New York, Sunday night, by a well dressed ruffian who gave no reason for his conduct and who escaped arrest.

An English jury has awarded £500 damages to a man whose forehead received a permanent scar in a railroad collision, on the ground that in his profession personal appearance was a pecuniary value.

It is stated by those of [illegible] that the [illegible] vessel owners have seldom had a more profitable year than the one now drawing to a close. Freights have ruled at a stand and rates higher.

The body of a friendless man, aged about seventy, was found, horribly mutilated by rats, in a New York tenement basement the other day. He was a poor inventor who had been unable to pursue his studies.

A physician presenting his bill to the executor of the estate of a deceased patient, asked: "Do you wish to have my bill sworn to?" "No," replied the executor, "the death of the deceased is sufficient evidence that you attended him professionally."

Mrs W H. TOWARD,

Clairvoyant Physician and Healing Medium.

[illegible] on sending $1 and return stamp. [illegible] Everett and Bowers sts, Bangor [illegible]

YOU WILL FIND

Glycerine Pure	at BUTLER'S
Glycerine Lotion	at BUTLER'S
Glycerine Perfumed,	at BUTLER'S
Glycerine and Camphor Ice	at BUTLER'S
Glycerine Cream (very nice,)	at BUTLER'S
Glycerine Soaps all kinds	at BUTLER'S

Perfumery, Powders, Brushes, and in fact every thing for the toilet

AT BUTLER'S,

3 Kenduskeag Block.

BOSTON LEAD CO.

(INCORPORATED IN 1829.)

J H CHADWICK & CO, Ag'ts

Office 22, 24 & 26 Oliver Street,

BOSTON

MANUFACTURERS OF

Boston Pure White Lead,

Dry and Ground in Oil,

DRY AND GROUND ZINC, LITHARGE, RED LEAD, LEAD PIPE, SHEET LEAD, TIN PIPE, TIN LINED PIPE, IRON PIPE & FITTINGS, PUMPS, &c., &c.

Our Pure White Lead, both dry and ground in oil, we warrant to be strictly pure and GUARANTEE that for FINENESS, BODY and DURABILITY it is not surpassed by any Lead in the market, either foreign or American.

In order to protect ourselves, we have adopted as our trade-mark an eight pointed RED STAR with our corporate seal in the centre. This is on every package of our Pure Lead. None genuine without it.

aug24 TuTh&S 6m

Furniture.

H. S. BROWN,

MANUFACTURER OF

HALL AND OFFICE FURNITURE, of all kinds

Desks, Settees, Book-Cases, Wardrobes, Barbers' Chairs, Tables, Counters, &c.

Also, Upholstery, and Repairing of Parlor Furniture

15 State Street, (Up-Stairs.)

Now is the time to get your work done promptly.

HENRY S. BROWN.

nov25—3taptf Corner Franklin and State St

Notice.

The Bangor Water Power Company hereby give notice that they shall apply at the next session of the Legislature, for an extension of the time within which they must complete their works.

Bangor, November 27th, 1872. nov28 dlaw

Real Estate.

For Rent.

HOUSE No 79 State Street. For particulars apply at
nov14 No. 77 State Street

House for Rent.

A DESIRABLE HOUSE on Pine Street near to State.

oct.1 J. E. FOSTER.

For Rent.

Two small but convenient tenements with Stable on Birch Street
Apply at Paint Shop, No 2 State Street
nov28 H. R. DUNHAM.

TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

The whole or any portion of one undivided fifth of the following belonging to the estate of the late Chief Justice Weston:

One third Township 4 Kilkenny, N H
One sixth [illegible] in [illegible] W E L S Maine
300 acres in Oldtown
Lot [illegible] in Bradley, 750 acres.
In town [illegible] in 7th, Bingham's Kennebec Purchase about 1360 acres
One half of West [illegible] of 3 in 8th, N. W. P.
3000 acres in Patten
Ad'fees

CHARLES WESTON,

nov8 tjan1 Washington D. C.

For Rent.

A NICE SUIT OF ROOMS with or Board at No 1 [illegible]

Oct21 tf

TO LET.

ROOMS WITH POWER. Apply to
J. W. STRANGE
oct 9 tf Franklin Street

Tenements to Rent.

Enquire at the Insurance office formerly occupied by the late J W HATHAWAY corner Central and Hammond Streets
H H SHERMAN Adm'r,

April 3 1872

FOR RENT.

A STORE AND HOUSE ROOM on Cumberland Street. Enquire on the premises No 36. sep1tf

For Rent.

Store No 20 Main street, now occupied by RINES & CO. One of the best stores and most desirable stands in the city. Possession given Nov 1st. Also two rooms over the store.
THOMAS HERSEY
Aug 30th tf Pickering Block

For Rent.

Store No 33 Broad Street and 13 Pickering Square.
Apply to I. W ALLEN, Depot Block Old City Point Block Exchange Street aug28

CHARLES S. FELLOWS,

Formerly with [illegible] & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

NO 17, CENTRAL BLOCK,

CHICAGO

Special attention given to the purchase of Flour, Grain, Seed and Provisions for Eastern shipment

[illegible] 6m 2taw

Diaries for 1873,

AT HIGHT'S

Maine Farmer's Almanac for 1873

AT CHAS HIGHT'S

A New Clothing House.

KELLEY & MARTIN

PROFESSOR MARTIN, late of S. B. Fifield's, has formed a Copartnership with MR. JOHN A KELLEY at

NO 1 KENDUSKEAG BLOCK, Kenduskeag Bridge

Would respectfully inform his friends and the public that they have just received a new stock of

CLOTHS of the Latest Styles,

which they are prepared to make up in the best styles and most fashionable manner possible.

PROFESSOR MARTIN'S abilities as a Fashionable and Stylish Cutter, is well known in the city of Bangor, and vicinity, as [illegible] that of Mr KELLEY who is well known as a First Class Tailor [illegible] an warrant

A BETTER FITTING GARMENT,

A BETTER STYLE GARMENT,

A BETTER MADE GARMENT

than you can get elsewhere in Bangor and equally as good as any made in Boston,

AT LOWER PRICES

[illegible]

The reason why they can do it is they do their own work, they pay no large salaries or take it out of [illegible] customer.

They have also a new stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING

—AND—

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS

[illegible] than you can buy elsewhere.

We will guarantee satisfaction in all cases or refund your money.

[illegible] and give them a trial before you purchase elsewhere.

MILITARY COMPANIES

will find this the best place to have their uniforms made.

Bangor August 15 187[illegible] 3taw

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS

R. H. EDDY,

SOLICITOR OF PATENTS

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JOHN TAGGART.

Boston, Jan 1 1872 3taw1y

Merchants National Bank

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for the choice of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of any other business that may properly come before them will be held at their Banking room on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next at 3 o'clock P M

M T STICKNEY, Cashier

Bangor Dec 11 1872

BANGOR Dec 7, 1872

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the "Kenduskeag National Bank of Bangor," for the choice of Directors and the transaction of such business as may legally come before them will be held at their Banking Room on Tuesday, the 7th day of January next, at 3 o'clock P M

T S DODD Cashier

First National Bank.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the First National Bank of Bangor will be held at their Banking Room, on TUESDAY the 7th day of January 1873 at 3 o'clock P M for the choice of Directors, and for such other business as may be legally before them

E. MERRILL, Cashier.

Bangor Dec 6, 1872.

Notice.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Second National Bank of Bangor will be held at their Banking Room in Bangor, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other business that may properly come before them.

W. S. DENNETT, Cashier.

Bangor Dec 5, 1872 dtd

Orono National Bank.

The Annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking Room, in Orono, MONDAY, January 6th, 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., for choice of a Board of Directors.

E. P. BUTLER, Cashier.

Orono, Dec. 5, 1872.

East Branch Log Driving Comp'y.

The undersigned hereby gives notice that he, with others who are engaged in lumbering, or who own land on the East Branch of the Penobscot river, will petition the Legislature next to be assembled, to incorporate them as the East Branch Log Driving Company, for the purpose of driving logs on the East Branch and in Webster Brook, between Telos Lake and Medway.

HENRY H. [illegible]

Bangor, Nov. 29th, 1872.

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the Second Session of the Forty-second Congress.

Detailed Regulations arranged between the Post-office Department of the United States of America and the Post office Department of Denmark, for the Execution of the Postal Convention signed at Washington the 1st day of December, 1871, and at Copenhagen the 7th day of November, 1871.

ARTICLE I.

The offices for the exchange of the mails shall be: On the part of the United States, (1) New York, (2) Chicago. On the part of Denmark, (1) Copenhagen, (2) the travelling office between Korsoer and Kiel.

The exchange offices of New York and Chicago shall make up closed mails for the exchange offices of (1) Copenhagen, (2) the travelling office between Korsoer and Kiel, and these Danish offices shall make up closed mails for New York and Chicago.

ARTICLE II.

Each mail exchanged between the two administrations shall be accompanied with a letter bill, showing the postages, &c., according to each office upon the different kinds of correspondence. The form of this letter bill shall follow the models A and B hereto annexed, and shall consecutively be numbered by the despatching office during each calender year.

The receiving office shall acknowledge its receipt by the next dispatch.

ARTICLE III.

The exchange offices shall divide the correspondence which they dispatch into a suitable number of separate packages, according to the letter bill. Each of these packages shall bear the proper etiquette and number corresponding to the letter-bill.

ARTICLE IV.

When more than a single rate is chargeable upon any letter or other article, the number of rates to which it is subject shall be indicated by the dispatching office by a figure in the upper left corner of the address.

ARTICLE V.

Registered correspondence shall be described in a register list, following the models C and D hereto annexed.

All registered letters shall be enveloped together in a strong paper securely fastened, and the packet inscribed with the words "*Registered*" or "*Recommanderet*" and placed in the mail.

The blank in the letter-bill for expressing the number of registered articles shall be filled by letters and figures expressing the number.

In case no registered articles are sent, the proper blank of the letter-bill shall be filled with the word "*nihil*" or "*nul*."

ARTICLE VI.

The registered letters despatched shall be acknowledged immediately by the receiving office. If the verification by the receiving office shall disclose an error of any kind in the register list, it shall be also by the first mail notified to the dispatching office.

ARTICLE VII.

All letters exchanged between the two offices shall indicate, by stamp or writing thereon, the office of origin, and the unpaid letters so exchanged shall also be stamped with the name of the dispatching office of exchange.

Correspondence fully paid to destination shall be stamped "*Paid all*," in the United States, and "*Franko*," in Denmark.

Registered articles shall be stamped "*Register'd*," in the United States, and "*Recommanderet*," in Denmark. Correspondence insufficiently paid shall be stamped "*Insufficiently paid*," in the United States, and *Utilstrækkelig frankeret*," in Denmark, and the amount of the deficient postage expressed in figures on the face.

Correspondence dispatched by the direct line between the respective countries shall be stamped "*Via the Direct*," or "*Service direct*."

When despatched via Germany, it shall be stamp [illegible] the German transit.

ARTICLE VIII.

The two post departments are mutually to furnish each other with lists stating the foreign countries to which the foreign postage, and the amounts thereof, must be absolutely prepaid, or can be left unpaid, until such lists are furnished, neither country is to mail to the other any correspondence for foreign countries in transit through the country to which it is sent.

Such lists shall also indicate the foreign countries with which registered correspondence may be exchanged in the open mails between the respective offices and the conditions thereof.

ARTICLE IX.

The respective exchange offices shall mark in red ink, in the upper left corner of the address of prepaid letters sent for transit in the open mail, the amount of the postage due for exterior service to the country through which the same are forwarded, and in the same manner, but in *black ink*, shall mark the amount due for postage to the forwarding office upon the unpaid letters so sent in transit.

ARTICLE X.

Letters originating in or destined for foreign countries sent in the open mails through the United States or through Denmark, and which are insufficiently paid, shall be transmitted as wholly unpaid, and no account taken between the two administrations of the amount prepaid, but letters and other correspondence originating in foreign countries, and addressed to the United States or to Denmark, respectively, on which the foreign and international postage charges are fully prepaid shall, when forwarded through the mails of either country to the other, be delivered in the country of destination free of charge.

ARTICLE XI.

The letters and all registered articles mutually returned as not deliverable shall be accompanied by a statement exhibiting the number of ordinary letters and the number of addresses of the registered articles so returned, and the aggregate amount reclaimed thereon from the dispatching office, which statement shall be verified and acknowledged as early as practicable.

The expense of transit of unpaid correspondence which has been transmitted by either administration in closed mails, and which shall be returned to the dispatching office as non deliverable, shall be deducted from the original amount charged for transit, upon a declaration of the amount by the office claiming the reduction.

No charge will be made by either administration for the transit of correspondence returned as not deliverable.

ARTICLE XII.

A correspondence wrongly addressed or missent shall be returned without delay by the receiving office to the exchange office which dispatched it. The receiving office shall also correct accordingly, in the column of verification, the original entries of the letter bill relating to such correspondence. The articles of a like nature addressed to persons who have changed their residence shall be mutually forwarded, charged with the rate that would have been paid at the first destination or returned for the amount, if any, originally charged against the receiving office.

ARTICLE XIII.

The dispatching exchange office shall state on the letter bills to the intermediate exchange office the exact number of single rates of letters, or weight if printed, and the total weight of the other correspondence which shall be dispatched in closed mail.

ARTICLE XIV.

It is understood that the accounts between the two offices shall be established or the respective letter bills in the proper money of the dispatching office, but the international postages on the unpaid or insufficiently paid letters shall be computed in the money of the receiving country. In entering the foreign charges on the letter bill in the money of the dispatching office, the cent of the United States and 1 5 skilling of Denmark shall be taken as equivalents.

ARTICLE XV.

The quarterly accounts shall be prepared by the respective postal administrations and shall be based upon the acknowledgements of receipt. A recapitulation of these accounts, showing the definite results alike for the debt and credit, shall be prepared by the United States office, and shall then be transmitted with the accounts on which it is based for the examination of the post-office of Denmark.

ARTICLE XVI.

It is understood that so long as no accounts are kept between the Post-office departments of the two countries of the international postages on the correspondence exchanged between them, so much of the preceding articles as relates to the preparation and adjustment of the postal accounts shall not be taken to include or comprise the international postages in such adjustment.

The forms for accounting such postages shall be arranged by mutual agreement whenever either office shall claim accounts of the international postages to be kept and settled as provided in Article IX. of the convention. But the amounts of postage or other tax for exterior service accruing to, or received by either department as well as any sum or sums advanced by one country for and on account of the other, shall nevertheless be stated and settled quarterly in the manner hereinbefore prescribed.

ARTICLE XVII.

These detailed regulations shall be ratified, on the part of the United States by the Postmaster General and on the part of Denmark by the Royal Director General of Posts.

Done at Copenhagen, in duplicate original, this 7th day of November, 1871, and at Washington this 1st day of December, 1871.

[SEAL] JNO. A J CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General
[SEAL] DANNESKJOLD SAMSOE

By the President of the United States of America
A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS pursuant to the first section of the act of Congress approved the eleventh of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act to provide for the execution of treaties between the United States and foreign nations respecting consular jurisdiction over the crews of vessels of such foreign nations in the waters and ports of the United States," it is provided that before that act shall take effect as to the ships and vessels of any particular nation having such treaty with the United States, the President of the United States shall have been satisfied that similar provisions have been made for the execution of such treaty by the other contracting party, and shall have issued his proclamation to that effect, declaring that act to be in force as to such nation.

And whereas due inquiry having been made, and a satisfactory answer having been received that similar provisions are in force in the United Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Ulysses S Grant, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the same accordingly.

Done at the city of Washington this eleventh day of May in the year of our Lord one [SEAL] thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety sixth.

U S GRANT

By the President
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State

[RESOLUTION OF GENERAL NATURE—NO 1.]

JOINT RESOLUTION providing for a more effective system of quarantine on the Southern and Gulf coasts.

Whereas experience has proved that the present system of quarantine on the southern and gulf coasts is insufficient to prevent the ravages of yellow fever in the cities and towns of that section, therefore

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and is hereby, directed to detail one or more medical officers of the regular army, who shall during the coming season, visit each town or port on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic coast, which is subject of liable to invasions of yellow fever, and shall confer with the authorities of such port or town with reference to the establishment of a more uniform and effective system of quarantine, and who shall ascertain all facts having reference to the outbreaks of this disease in such ports or towns, and whether any system of quarantine is likely to be effective in preventing epidemics of yellow fever; and, if so, what system [illegible] and shall make, also, a detailed report on this subject to the [illegible]

Approved, June 6, 1872.

By the President of the United States of America:
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the act of Congress approved June 25th, 1868, constituted, on and after that date, eight hours a day's work for all laborers, workmen, and mechanics employed by or on behalf of the government of the United States,

And whereas on the nineteenth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, by executive proclamation, it was directed that from and after that date no reduction should be made in the wages paid by the government by the day to such laborers, workmen, and mechanics on account of such reduction of the hours of labor,

And whereas it is now represented to me that the act of Congress and the proclamation aforesaid have not been strictly observed by all officers of the government having charge of such laborers, workmen and mechanics.

Now, therefore, I, ULYSSES S GRANT, President of the United States, do hereby again call attention to the act of Congress aforesaid, and direct all officers of the executive department of the government having charge of the employment of laborers, workmen, or mechanics employed by or on behalf of the government of the United States to make no reduction in the wages paid by the government by the day to such laborers, workmen, and mechanics on account of the reduction of the hours of labor.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this eleventh day of May, in the year of our Lord [SEAL] one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-sixth.

U. S GRANT.

By the President
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State

By the President of the United States of America
A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the act of Congress, approved May 22, 1872, removes all political disabilities imposed by the third section of the fourteenth article of amendments to the Constitution of the United States from all persons whomsoever, except Senators and Representatives of the Thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh Congresses and officers in the judicial, military, and naval service of the United States, heads of departments, and foreign ministers of the United States, and whereas it is represented to me that there are now pending in the several circuit and district courts of the United States proceedings by quo warranto, under the fourteenth section of the act of Congress approved May 31, 1870, to remove from office certain persons who are alleged to hold said offices in violation of the provisions of said article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and also penal prosecutions against such persons under the fifteenth section of the act of Congress aforesaid:

Now therefore, I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States, do hereby direct all district attorneys having charge of such proceedings and prosecutions to dismiss and discontinue the same, except as to persons who may be embraced in the exceptions named in the act of Congress first above cited.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this first day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-sixth.

U S GRANT.

By the President,
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State

[GENERAL NATURE—NO 129.]

AN ACT for the better security of bank reserves, and to facilitate bank clearing house exchanges

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to receive United States notes on deposit, without interest, from national banking associations, in sums not less than ten thousand dollars, and to issue certificates therefor in such form as the Secretary may prescribe, in denominations of not less than five thousand dollars, which certificate shall be payable on demand in United States notes, at the place where the deposits were made.

SEC 2 That the United States notes so deposited in the treasury of the United States shall not be counted as part of the legal reserve, but the certificates issued therefor may be held and counted by national banks as part of their legal reserve, and may be accepted in the settlement of clearing-house balances at the places where the deposits therefor were made.

SEC 3. That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to authorize any expansion or contraction of the currency, and the United States notes for which such certificates are issued, or other United States notes of like amount, shall be held as special deposits in the treasury, and used only for the redemption of such certificates.

Approved, June 8, 1872

[GENERAL NATURE—NO 142.]

AN ACT for the restoration to market of certain lands in Michigan.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the lands remaining undisposed of in the reservation made for the Ottawa and Chippewa Indians of Michigan by the treaty of July thirty first, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, shall be restored to market by proper notice, under direction of the Secretary of the Interior, as hereinafter provided.

SEC 2. That said unoccupied lands shall be open to homestead entry for six months from the passage of this act by Indians only of said tribes who shall have not made selections or purchases under said treaty, including such members of said tribes as have become of age since the expiration of the ten years named in the treaty; and any Indian so entitled shall be permitted to make his homestead entry at the local office within the six months aforesaid of not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, or one quarter section of minimum, or eighty acres of double minimum, and, on making proper proof of his right under such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. Provided, That the collector of customs for the district in which said land is situated is hereby authorized, and it is made his duty to select for such minor children as would be entitled under this law as heirs of any Indian.

SEC 3. That all actual, permanent, bona fide settlers on any of said land who settled prior to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, shall be entitled to enter either under the homestead laws, or to pay for at the minimum or double minimum price, as the case may be, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres of the former or eighty acres of the latter class of land on making proof his settlement and continued residence before the expiration of six months from the passage of this act.

SEC 4. That all selections by Indians heretofore made and regularly reported and recognized as valid and proper by the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs, shall be patented to the respective Indians making the same, and all sales heretofore made and reported where the same are regular and not in conflict with such selections, or with any other valid adverse right, except of the United States, are hereby confirmed, and patents shall issue thereon as in other cases according to law.

SEC 5. That immediately after the expiration of said six months, the Secretary shall proceed to restore the remaining lands to market by public notice of no less than thirty days, and after such restoration they shall be subject to the general laws governing the disposition of the public lands of the United States. Provided, That none of the lands herein mentioned shall be subject to or taken under any grant of lands for public works or improvements, or by any railroad company.

Approved, June 10, 1872

By the President of the United States of America
A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas by an act of Congress, entitled "An act to enforce the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and for other purposes," approved the twentieth day of April anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy one, power is given to the President of the United States, when, in his judgment, the public safety shall require it, to suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus in any State or part of a State whenever combinations and conspiracies exist in such State or part of State, for the purpose of depriving any portion or class of the people of such State of the rights, privileges, immunities, and protection named in the Constitution of the United States, and secured by the act of Congress aforesaid, and whenever such combinations and conspiracies do so obstruct and hinder the execution of the laws of any such State, and of the United States, as to deprive the people aforesaid of the rights, privileges, immunities, and protection aforesaid, and do oppose and obstruct the laws of the United States and their due execution, and impede and obstruct the due course of justice under the same, and whenever such combinations shall be organized and armed, and so numerous and powerful as to be able by violence either to overthrow or to set at defiance the constituted authorities of said State and of the United States within such State, and whenever by reason of said causes the conviction of such offenders and the preservation of the public peace shall become in such State or part of a State impracticable,

And whereas such unlawful combinations and conspiracies for the purposes aforesaid are declared by the act of Congress aforesaid to be rebellion against the Government of the United States,

And whereas by said act of Congress it is provided that before the President shall suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus, he shall first have made proclamation commanding such insurgents to disperse,

And whereas on the twelfth day of the present month of October the President of the United States did issue his proclamation, reciting therein among other things, that such combinations and conspiracies did then exist in the counties of Spartanburg, York, Marion, Chester, Laurens, Newberry, Fairfield, Lancaster, and Chesterfield, in the State of South Carolina, and commanding thereby all persons composing such unlawful combinations and conspiracies to disperse and retire peaceably to their homes within five days from the date thereof, and to deliver either to the marshal of the United States for the district of South Carolina, or to any of his deputies, or to any military officer of the United States within said counties all arms, ammunition, uniforms, disguises, and other means and implements used, kept, possessed, or controlled by them for carrying out the unlawful purposes for which the said combinations and conspiracies are organized;

And whereas the insurgents engaged in such unlawful combinations and conspiracies within the counties aforesaid have not dispersed and retired peaceably to their respective homes, and have not delivered to the marshal of the United States, or to any of his deputies, or to any military officer of the United States within said counties, all arms, ammunition, uniforms, disguises, and other means and implements used, kept, possessed, or controlled by them for carrying out the unlawful purposes for which the combinations and conspiracies are organized, as commanded by said proclamation, but do still persist in the unlawful combinations and conspiracies aforesaid.

Now therefore, I, ULYSSES S GRANT, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution of the United States, and the act of Congress aforesaid, do hereby declare that, in my judgment, the public safety especially requires that the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus be suspended to the end that such rebellion may be overthrown, and do hereby suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus within the counties of Spartanburg, York, Marion, Chester, Laurens, Newberry, Fairfield, Lancaster, and Chesterfield, in said State of South Carolina, in respect to all persons arrested by the marshal of the United States for the said district of South Carolina, or by any of his deputies, or by any military officer of the United States, or by any soldier or citizen acting under the orders of said marshal, deputy, or such military officer within any one of said counties, charged with any violation of the act of Congress aforesaid during the continuance of such rebellion.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[illegible]

CONVENTION between the United States and the German Empire Respecting Consuls and Trade-marks. Signed December 11, 1871, Exchanged April 29 1872, Proclaimed June 1, 1872

By the President of the United States of America
A PROCLAMATION

Whereas a convention between the United States of America and the German Empire relating to the rights, privileges, immunities, and duties of consuls, and to the protection of trade-marks, was signed at Berlin on the eleventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, by their respective plenipotentiaries;

And whereas a protocol thereto was signed by the said plenipotentiaries on the twenty-ninth day of April last, which convention and protocol, in the English and German languages, are, word for word, as follows

The President of the United States of America and his Majesty the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia, in the name of the German Empire led by the wish to define the rights, privileges, immunities, and duties of the respective consular agents, have agreed upon the conclusion of a consular convention, and for that purpose have appointed their plenipotentiaries, namely,

The President of the United States of America, George Bancroft, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the said States, near his Majesty the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia, his Majesty the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia, Bernhard König, his Privy Councillor of Legation, who have agreed to and signed the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

Each of the contracting parties agrees to receive from the other consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents in all its ports, cities and places, except those where it may not be convenient to recognize such officers. This reservation, however, shall not apply to one of the contracting parties without also applying to every other power.

ARTICLE II.

The consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents, shall be reciprocally received and recognized, on the presentation of their commissions, in the forms established in their respective countries. The necessary exequatur for the exercise of their functions shall be furnished to them free of charge and, on the exhibition of this instrument they shall be admitted at once, and without difficulty by the territorial authorities federal, state, or communal, judicial, or executive, of the ports, cities and places of their residence and district, to the enjoyment of the prerogatives reciprocally granted. The government that furnishes the exequatur reserves the right to withdraw the same on a statement of the reasons for which it has thought proper to do so.

ARTICLE III.

The respective consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls or consular agents, as well as their chancellors and secretaries shall enjoy in the two countries all privileges, exemptions, and immunities which have been granted, or may in future be granted, to the agents of the same rank of the most favored nation. Consular officers, not being citizens of the country where they are accredited, shall enjoy, in the country of their residence, personal immunity from arrest or imprisonment, except in the case of crimes, exemption from military billetings and contributions from military service of every sort, and other public duties and from all direct or personal or sumptuary taxes, duties and contributions whether federal, State, or municipal. If however the said consular officers are or become owners of property in the country in which they reside or engage in commerce, they shall be subject to the same taxes and imposts and to the same jurisdiction as citizens of the country, property-holders, or merchants. But under no circumstances shall their official income be subject to any tax. Consular officers who engage in commerce shall not plead their consular privileges to avoid their commercial liabilities. Consular officers of either character shall not in any event be interfered with in the exercise of their official functions further than is indispensable for the administration of the laws of the country.

ARTICLE IV.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents may place over the outer door of their offices, or of their dwellings the arms of their nation, with the proper inscription indicative of the office. And they may also hoist the flag of their country on the consular edifice, except in places where a legation of their country is established.

They may also hoist their flag on board any vessel employed by them in port for the discharge of their duty.

ARTICLE V.

The consular archives shall be at all times inviolable and under no pretence whatever shall the local authorities be allowed to examine or seize the papers forming part of them. When, however, a consular officer is engaged in other business, the papers relating to the consulate shall be kept in a separate enclosure.

The offices and dwellings of consuls missi who are not citizens of the country of their residence shall be at all times inviolable. The local authorities shall not except in the case of the pursuit for crimes, under any pretext invade them. In no case shall they examine or seize the papers there deposited. In no event, shall these offices or dwellings be used as places of asylum.

ARTICLE VI.

In the event of the death, prevention, or absence of consuls-general, consuls, vice consuls, and consular agents, their chancellors or secretaries, whose official character may have previously been made known to the respective authorities in Germany or in the United States may temporarily exercise their functions, and while thus acting they shall enjoy all the rights, prerogatives and immunities granted by this convention to the incumbents.

ARTICLE VII.

Consuls-general and consuls may, with the approbation of their respective governments, appoint vice consuls and consular agents in the cities, ports and places within their consular jurisdiction. These officers may be citizens of Germany, of the United States or any other country. They shall be furnished with a commission by the consul who appoints them and under whose orders they are to act or by the government of the country which he represents. They shall enjoy the privileges stipulated for consular officers in this convention, subject to the exceptions specified in Article III.

ARTICLE VIII.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents shall have the right to apply to the authorities of the respective countries, whether federal or local, judicial or executive, within the extent of their consular district, for the redress of any infraction of the treaties and conventions existing between the two countries, or of international law; to ask information of said authorities, and to address said authorities to the end of protecting the rights and interests of their countrymen, especially in cases of the absence of the latter, in which cases such consuls, etc. shall be presumed to be their legal representatives. If due notice should not be taken of such application, the consular officers aforesaid in the absence of a diplomatic agent of their country, may apply directly to the government of the country where they reside.

ARTICLE IX.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents of the two countries or their chancellors shall have the right conformably to the laws and regulations of their country—

1 To take at their office or dwelling, at the residence of the parties, or on board of vessels of their own nation, the depositions of the captains and crews of passengers on board of them, of merchants or any other citizens of their own country.

2 To receive and verify unilateral acts, wills and bequests of their countrymen, and any and all acts of agreement entered into between citizens of their own country and between such citizens and the citizens or other inhabitants of the country where they reside, and also all contracts between the latter provided they relate to property situated or to business to be transacted in the territory of the nation by which the said consular officers are appointed.

All such acts of agreement and other instruments and also copies and translations thereof, when duly authenticated by such consul-general, consul, vice-consul or consular agent under his official seal, shall be received by public officials and in courts of justice as legal documents, or as authenticated copies, as the case may be, and shall have the same force and effect as if drawn up or authenticated by competent public officers of one or the other of the two countries.

ARTICLE X.

In case of the death of any citizen of Germany in the United States, or of any citizen of the United States in the German Empire without having in the country of his decease any known heirs or testamentary executors by him appointed, the competent local authorities shall at once inform the nearest consular officer of the nation to which the deceased belongs of the circumstances, in order that the necessary information may be immediately forwarded to parties interested.

The said consular officer shall have the right to appear personally or by delegate in all proceedings on behalf of the absent heirs or creditors, until they are duly represented.

In all successions to inheritances citizens of each of the contracting parties shall pay in the country of the other such duties only as they would be liable to pay if they were citizens of the country in which the property is situated or the judicial administration of the same may be exercised.

ARTICLE XI.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents of the two countries are exclusively charged with the inventory and the safe-keeping of goods and effects of every kind left by sailors or passengers on ships of their nation who die either on board ship or on land, during the voyage or in the port of destination.

ARTICLE XII.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents shall be at liberty to go, either in person or by proxy, on board vessels of their nation admitted to entry and to examine the officers and crews, to examine the ships papers, to receive declarations concerning their voyage, their destination and the incidents of the voyage, also to draw up manifests and lists of freight, to facilitate the entry and clearance of their vessels, and finally to accompany the said officers or crews before the judicial or administrative authorities of the country, to assist them as their interpreters or agents.

The judicial authorities and custom house officials shall in no case proceed to the examination or search of merchant-vessels without having given previous notice to the consular officers of the nation to which the said vessels belong, in order to enable the said consular officers to be present.

They shall also give due notice to the said consular officers in order to enable them to be present at any depositions or statements to be made in courts of law or before local magistrates, by officers or persons belonging to the crew, thus to prevent errors or false interpretations which might impede the correct administration of justice. The notice to consuls, vice consuls, or consular agents shall name the hour fixed for such proceedings. Upon the non-appearance of the said officers or their representatives, the case may be proceeded within their absence.

ARTICLE XIII.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents shall have exclusive charge of the internal order of the merchant-vessels of their nation and shall have the exclusive power to take cognizance of and to determine differences of every kind which may arise either at sea or in port between the captains, officers and crews and specially in reference to wages and the execution of mutual contracts. Neither any court or authority shall, on any pretext interfere in these differences except in cases where the differences on board ship are of a nature to disturb the peace and public order in port, or on shore, or when persons other than the officers and crew of the vessel are parties to the disturbance.

Except as aforesaid the local authorities shall confine themselves to the rendering of efficient aid to the consuls, when they may ask it in order to arrest and hold all persons, whose names are borne on the ship's articles, and whom they may deem it necessary to detain. Those persons shall be arrested at the sole request of the consuls, addressed in writing to the local authorities and supported by an official extract from the register of the ship or the list of the crew, and shall be held during the whole time of their stay in the port, at the disposal of the consuls. Their release shall be granted only at the request of the consuls, made in writing.

The expenses of the arrest and detention of those persons shall be paid by the consuls.

ARTICLE XIV.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents may arrest the officers, sailors, and all other persons making part of the crews of ships-of-war or merchant-vessels of their nation, who may be guilty or be accused of having deserted said ships and vessels, for the purpose of sending them on board or back to their country.

To that end the consuls of Germany in the United States shall apply to either the federal, State or municipal courts or authorities, and the consuls of the United States in Germany shall apply to any of the competent authorities and make a request in writing for the deserters, supporting it by an official extract of the register of the vessel and the list of the crew, or by other official documents, to show that the men whom they claim belong to said crew. Upon such request alone thus supported, and without the exaction of any oath from the consuls, the deserter (not being a citizen of the country where the demand is made either at the time of their shipping or of their arrival in the port) shall be given up to the consuls. All aid and protection shall be furnished them for the pursuit, seizure and arrest of the deserters, who shall be taken to the prisons of the country and there detained at the request and at the expense of the consuls, until the said consuls may find an opportunity of sending them away.

If, however, such opportunity should not present itself within the space of three months, counting from the day of the arrest the deserters shall be set at liberty, and shall not again be arrested for the same cause.

ARTICLE XV.

In the absence of an agreement to the contrary between the owners, freighters, and insurers all damages suffered at sea by the vessels of the two countries, whether they enter port voluntarily or are forced by stress of weather shall be settled by the consuls general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents of the respective countries. If, however, any inhabitant of the country, or citizen, or subject of a third power, shall be interested in the matter and the parties cannot agree, the competent local authorities shall decide.

ARTICLE XVI.

In the event of a vessel belonging to the government, or owned by a citizen of one of the two contracting parties being wrecked or cast on shore, on the coast of the other, the local authorities shall inform the consul-general, consul, vice-consul, or consular agent of the district of the occurrence, or if there be no such consular agency, they shall inform the consul-general, consul, vice-consul, or consular agent of the nearest district.

All proceedings relative to the salvage of American vessels wrecked or cast on shore in the territorial waters of the German Empire shall take place in accordance with the laws of Germany, and reciprocally, all measures of salvage relative to German vessels wrecked or cast on shore in the territorial waters of the United States shall take place in accordance with the laws of the United States.

The consular authorities have in both countries to intervene only to superintend the proceedings having reference to the repair and revictualling, or if necessary, to the sale of the vessel [illegible]

[illegible]

ARTICLE XVII.

With regard to the marks or labels of goods, or of their packages, and also with regard to patterns and marks of manufacture and trade, the citizens of Germany shall enjoy in the United States of America, and American citizens shall enjoy in Germany, the same protection as native citizens.

ARTICLE XVIII.

The present convention shall remain in force for the space of ten years counting from the day of the exchange of the ratifications, which shall be exchanged at Berlin within the period of six months

In case neither party gives notice, twelve months before the expiration of the said period of ten years, of its intention not to renew this convention it shall remain in force one year longer, and so on from year to year until the expiration of a year from the day on which one of the parties shall have given such notice.

In faith whereof the plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed this convention

Berlin, the 11th of December, 1871

[L. S.] GEO BANCROFT

The undersigned met this day in order to effect the exchange of the ratifications of the consular convention, signed on the 11th day of December, 1871, between the United States of America and Germany.

Before proceeding to this act, the undersigned Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America declared—

1 That in accordance with the instruction given to him by his government, with the advice and consent of the Senate, the expression "property," used in the English text of Articles III and IX, is to be construed as meaning and intending "real estate."

2 That, according to the laws and the Constitution of the United States, Article X. applies not only to persons of the male sex but also to persons of the female sex.

After the undersigned, President of the office of the Chancellor of the Empire had expressed his concurrence with this declaration, the acts of ratification, found to be in good and due form, were exchanged, and the present protocol was in duplicate executed

Berlin the 29th April, 1872

GEO. BANCROFT
DELBRUECK

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Berlin, on the twenty-ninth day of April last

Now, therefore be it known that I, ULYSSES S GRANT, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention and protocol to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and part thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this first day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand [SEAL] eight hundred and seventy two and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety sixth.

U S GRANT

By the President
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State

By the President of the United States of America
A PROCLAMATION

Whereas by an act of Congress, entitled "An act to enforce the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and for other purposes," approved the twentieth day of April, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, power is given to the President of the United States, when in his judgment, the public safety shall require it, to suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus in any State or part of a State, whenever combinations and conspiracies exist in such State or part of a State for the purpose of depriving any portion or class of the people of such State of the rights, privileges, immunities, and protection named in the Constitution of the United States, and secured by the act of Congress aforesaid, and whenever such combinations and conspiracies do so obstruct and hinder the execution of the laws of any such State, and of the United States, as to deprive the people aforesaid of the rights, privileges, immunities, and protection aforesaid, and do oppose and obstruct the laws of the United States and their due execution, and impede and obstruct the due course of justice under the same, and whenever such combinations shall be organized and armed, and so numerous and powerful as to be able by violence either to overthrow or to set at defiance the constituted authorities of said State and of the United States within such State, and whenever by reason of said causes the conviction of such offenders and the preservation of the public peace shall become in such States or part of a State impracticable,

And whereas such unlawful combinations and conspiracies for the purposes aforesaid are declared by the act of Congress aforesaid to be rebellion against the Government of the United States,

And whereas, by said act of Congress, it is provided that, before the President shall suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus, he shall first have made proclamation commanding such insurgents to disperse,

And whereas on the third day of the present month of November the President of the United States did issue his proclamation, reciting therein, among other things, that such combinations and conspiracies did then exist in the county of Union, in the State of South Carolina, and commanding thereby all persons composing such unlawful combinations and conspiracies to disperse and retire peaceably to their homes within five days from the date thereof, and to deliver either to the marshal of the United States for the district of South Carolina, or to any of his deputies or to any military officer of the United States within said county, all arms, ammunition, uniforms, disguises, and other means and implements used, kept, possessed, or controlled by them for carrying out the unlawful purposes for which the said combinations and conspiracies are organized,

And whereas the insurgents engaged in such unlawful combinations and conspiracies within the county aforesaid have not dispersed and retired peaceably to their respective homes, and have not delivered to the marshal of the United States or to any of his deputies, or to any military officer of the United States within said county, all arms, ammunition, uniforms, disguises, and other means and implements used, kept, possessed, or controlled by them for carrying out the unlawful purposes for which the combinations and conspiracies are organized as commanded by said proclamation, but do still persist in the unlawful combinations and conspiracies aforesaid.

Now, therefore I, ULYSSES S GRANT, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution of the United States, and the act of Congress aforesaid, do hereby declare that, in my judgment, the public safety especially requires that the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus be suspended, to the end that such rebellion may be overthrown, and do hereby suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus within the county of Union, in said State of South Carolina, in respect to all persons arrested by the marshal of the United States for the said district of South Carolina, or by any of his deputies or by any military officer of the United States, or by any soldier or citizen acting under the orders of said marshal, deputy, or such military officer within said county, charged with any violation of the act of Congress aforesaid during the continuance of such rebellion.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this tenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one [SEAL] thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety sixth.

U S GRANT

By the President.
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

Extracts of Roots and herbs which almost invariably cure the following complaints.

DYSPEPSIA, Heart Burn, Liver complaint, and Loss of Appetite cured by taking a few bottles

LASSITUDE, Low Spirits and sinking Sensation cured at once.

ERUPTIONS, Pimples, Blotches, and all impurities of the blood, bursting through the skin or otherwise, cured readily by following the directions on the bottle

KIDNEY, Bladder and Urinary Derangement invariably cured. One bottle will convince the most skeptical.

WORMS expelled from the system without the least difficulty. Patients suffering from this prevalent disease will see a marked change for the better in their condition after taking one bottle. Worm difficulties are more prevalent than is generally supposed in the young, and they will find the Quaker Bitters a sure remedy.

NERVOUS DIFFICULTIES, Neuralgia, &c., speedily relieved.

RHEUMATISM, Swelled Joints and all Scrofular Afflictions removed or greatly relieved by this invaluable medicine.

BRONCHITIS, Catarrh, Convulsions and Hysterics cured or much relieved.

DIFFICULT BREATHING, Pain in the Lungs, Side and Chest almost invariably cured by taking a few bottles of the Quaker Bitters

ALL DIFFICULT Female Derangements, (almost invariably caused by a violation of the organic laws,) so prevalent to the American ladies yield readily to this invaluable medicine—the Quaker Bitters.

ALL IMPURITIES of the Blood and diseases incident to the same always cured by the Quaker Bitters, if taken according to the directions.

THE AGED find in the Quaker Bitters just the article they stand in need of in their declining years. It quickens the blood and cheers the mind, and paves the passage down the plane inclined.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

DR. H. S. FLINT & CO., Proprietors,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Sold at wholesale and retail by W. L. ALDEN & CO. and B. F. BRADBURY, Bangor

une10 6md&w23

TO BUILDERS,

AND

Those Proposing to Build.

THE BANGOR & PISCATAQUIS SLATE COMPANY, having attained a depth of from 100 to 140 ft. *perpendicular in the solid ledge*, in their Quarry at Brownville, Maine, are enabled to offer to Builders, and those proposing to build, a Roofing Slate, which, in soundness, (no slate being taken from *less* than 100 feet,) strength and elasticity of material, uniformity in thickness, dark and unchangeable color, ease and economy of preparation (for laying,) and, in fact, every requisite of a perfect slate, they do not hesitate to pronounce SUPERIOR to any, foreign or domestic, ever offered for sale in this country.

Orders by letter or otherwise will be promptly filled on application to the subscriber.

C. B. ABBOT,

Upper Steamboat Wharf.

Bangor, April [illegible] 1872.

Notice.

The subscribers will ask the legislature the coming session to be incorporated with the power to construct a boom [illegible] between the [illegible] and the mouth of the Piscataquis river.

H. S. DRUMMOND,
F. H. DRUMMOND.

nov30 eo3w

RAIL ROAD TICKETS,

PASSENGERS going West and South can obtain Tickets at Bangor of the undersigned Agents for the

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

This is a direct, and well managed route—connecting without change of cars, at Union Depots

Also, Agents for the

ERIE RAILWAY.

Tickets to Boston by Rail or Boat and from Boston to Buffalo by either route, from Buffalo to any point West, or Southwest

E. F. & W. G. DURIN,

No. 4, Hammond Street,

Next door west of Eastern Express office

jan16

PROVINCE HOUSE

ON EUROPEAN PLAN

163 Washington and 11 Province Court,

Opposite Old South Church, Boston

G. A. COWAN, Proprietor.

(Late of Parks House)

This House recently opened. Furnished new throughout. Rooms by the day or week. 75 cents and $1.00 per day

aug28

GEORGE'S HOTEL,

MAIN ST., THOMASTON, MAINE

This old, well-known and favorite House has during the past winter, been thoroughly overhauled, remodeled, and supplied with new furniture, in a style equal to any Hotel of the day, is now ready for permanent and transient boarders

The rooms are all light and airy, the arrangement being such, that each room has a view out on MAIN STREET, a street unsurpassed in beauty in New England. Making it a most pleasant resort for visitors from cities during the summer season

The Larder will be kept fully supplied with the best the market affords, at all times and seasons, and no pains or expense spared to make the condition of all who may patronize the House agreeable and happy

Central and commodious Sample Rooms are open in connection with the House, to accommodate Commercial Travelling Agents.

Coaches leave the House to connect with all the steamers touching at Rockland from east and west also to convey passengers to and from the cars.

Carleton's well known Livery Stable is connected with the Hotel

All old acquaintances and friends at the LYNDE HOUSE, where the undersigned officiated as Clerk from its opening, are invited not to forget his present residence. He will be at home and happy to meet them all.

WILLIAM E. BICKFORD, Proprietor
CHARLES H GLOYD, Clerk
Thomaston, June 1st, 1872. june14

LYNDE HOTEL,

ROCKLAND, MAINE

J. A. LYNDE, - - Proprietor.

THE HOUSE has been re-opened for the present season, on the corner of Park and Main St Rockland, and is now open to the public patronage

Clean beds, pleasant rooms, good fare, and careful attendance will be offered to the guests of this House, and no pains will be spared to make their stay agreeable. Nearly every room in the house looks out upon the bay and every room in the house is pleasant, thus affording to persons desirous of enjoying the sea breeze and spending the summer months, an opportunity to do so, without locating on an island, where they can enjoy the sea air and nothing else.

Have taken especial pains to prepare convenient sample rooms

Carriages to take passengers to and from the house free of charge

Good Livery Stable connected with the house and good stable for transient horses.

A GREAT DISCOVERY!

A. B. C. B. A New Discovery

Sample free to all!

At the Drug Store

FRIEND

WHY

SUFFERING

WHEN

$5000 REWARD is offered for a better Remedy than ADAMSON'S BOTANIC COUGH BALSAM, for the cure of Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Bronchitis, Soreness of Lungs, Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of a kindred nature.

The following are a few of the names of those who have used this Remedy: Mrs Gov Cony, Anson P Morrill, ex Governor, Hon J J Eveleth, Mayor of Augusta, Rev Dr Torsey of Kent's Hill, Rev Dr Ricker, Rev D B Randall, Rev E E Martin, Dr Ayer, Rev C F Penney, Rev G W Quimby, Rev W A Drew, Rev H F Wood, Col F M Drew, Sec'y of State, Rev F W Smith, Geo W Stanley, President First National Bank; S W Lane, Sec Senate, Warren L Alden,

ADAMSON'S BOTANIC COUGH BALSAM, prepared by F W Kinsman, of this city, has already attained a substantial reputation through out the country. The names of those who have tested it [illegible] recommend its use [illegible] in the community, and ought to be a sufficient guaranty of this popular medicine. [Maine Farmer, March 23 1872.

It contains no

Opium, Calomel or Mineral Poison

[illegible]

$5000 REWARD!!
$1000 REWARD!

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Beware of Counterfeits And Imitations.

The high reputation gained by Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam for Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Consumption has given rise to spurious compounds which are palmed off through the country *called the same*. The genuine Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam is prepared only by F. W. Kinsman, the inventor and sole proprietor. To protect yourselves from imposition, examine the bottle and see that the words "F. W. Kinsman, Druggist, Augusta, Me." are blown in the glass of the bottle.

Having examined the formula from which Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam is prepared, we recommend it as a safe and reliable medicine for the cure of coughs, colds, whooping cough, asthma, &c., &c.

GEO W Martin, M D, Augusta, Me
L H STERNS M D

Price 35 and 75 cents. Large bottles the cheapest.

$5000 Reward for a Better Article!

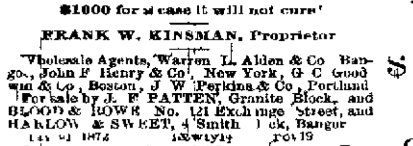
$1000 for a case it will not cure!

FRANK W. KINSMAN, Proprietor

Wholesale Agents, Warren L. Alden & Co, Bangor, John F Henry & Co, New York, G C Goodwin & Co, Boston, J W Perkins & Co, Portland

For sale by J. F. PATTEN, Granite Block, and BLOOD & ROWE, No. 121 Exchange Street, and HARLOW & SWEET, 4 Smith Block, Bangor

[illegible] 1872 lawty14 nov19



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

—AND—

Holloway's Ointment.

The grand principle that operates in these wonderful medicines, is the power that they possess in purifying the turgid blood, and expelling corrupt humors from the system.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS consist of a careful and peculiar admixture of the finest Vegetable Extracts, Herbs and Medicinal Gums. Possessing not a grain of mineral in their combination, they never expose those who use them to any danger at any time or season. No mother need hesitate to prescribe them to her children, and the most delicate constitution can use them with as great a benefit as the most vigorous and powerful frame.

HOLLOWAY & CO., Sole Proprietors,

78 Maiden Lane, New York.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment are sold at 25 cts, 62 cents, and $1 per box or pot. A great saving is made by buying the large sizes.

B. F. BRADBURY, Agent, Bangor

may14, 1872. eod&w1y20

CHARCOAL.

Constantly on hand at our Wood Yard,

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF CHARCOAL.

All orders left at our office, rear Kenduskeag Block, will receive prompt attention.

J. H. ROBINSON & CO.

oct3

MUSIC.

A good assortment of SHEET MUSIC may be found at, C. COBB'S,

No. 5, Coolidge Block, Main Street.

Jul4 tf

European and North American Railway

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

1872.

ON and after [illegible] Trains will run as follows:

St. John Express, with Pullman Car, will leave Bangor [illegible]

[illegible]

Maine Central Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

Dec. [illegible], 1872.

[illegible]

Passenger train from Boston [illegible]

[illegible]

Augusta [illegible] L. L. LINCOLN, Supt

Bangor and Piscataquis R. R.

1872. SPRING ARRANGEMENT 1872

On and after MONDAY, [illegible]

[illegible]

Passengers will be ticketed through from all points upon this line and from Moosehead Lake to Boston via Sanford's Independent line of Steamers. The Trains down will arrive in Bangor in time to connect with the Trains West, over the Maine Central for Boston, and passengers from Boston by the Night Express Train, will arrive in Bangor in time to take the 8.00 A. M. train for Greenville, where Stages connect with that train for Moosehead Lake.

Stages connect with the [illegible] ville and Katahdin Iron [illegible] for Sebec Lake.

Bangor [illegible]

International Steamship Co.

EASTPORT, CALAIS, AND ST. JOHN,

DIGBY, WINDSOR AND HALIFAX.

Summer Arrangement [illegible]

[illegible] MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY [illegible]

[illegible]

Windsor, Kentville, Halifax, N. S. [illegible] Shediac, Amherst, Charlottetown, Summerside, P. E. I.

Freight received on days of sailing until 4 o'clock P. M.

[illegible]

Maine Steamship Com,

New Arrangement

SEMI WEEKLY LINE

[illegible]

Leave Galt's Wharf, Portland, every Monday and Thursday, at 5 o'clock P. M., and leave Pier 38 East River New York, every Monday and Thursday at 4 o'clock P. M.

The ELEANORA and FRANCONIA are fitted up with fine accommodations for passengers, making this the most convenient and comfortable route for travelers between New York and Maine. Passage in State Room, $5. Cabin passage $4. Meals extra.

Goods forwarded to and from Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, St John, and all parts of Maine.

Shippers are requested to send their freight to the steamers as early as 3 P. M. on the days they leave Portland

For freight or passage apply to

HENRY FOX, Galt's Wharf, Portland.
J. F. AMES, Pier 38 E. R. New York.

Portland May [illegible] 186[illegible]

Pacific Mail Steamship Co's

THROUGH LINE TO

California and China

FARES GREATLY REDUCED

Steamers leave [illegible]

10th 20th, and 30th

except when these days fall on Sunday, [illegible]

[illegible]

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA

[illegible]

STEERAGE FARE REDUCED.

CUNARD STEAMSHIPS

SAILING WEEKLY

DIRECT BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL.

Steerage Passage

$30 CURRENCY,

EITHER WAY

[illegible]

Cunard Wharf, East Boston.

[illegible]

DRAFTS FOR £1 AND UPWARDS ON

THE BANK OF IRELAND

[illegible]

JAMES ALEXANDER, Agent

November [illegible]

Portland & Boston Steamers

The STAUNCH and SUPERIOR Sea Going Steamers

John Brooks and Montreal

will until further notice [illegible]

Leaving Atlantic Wharf for Boston daily (Sundays excepted)

At 7 o'clock P M

Returning, leave India Wharf Boston, daily at [illegible] o'clock P M

These Steamers have been newly fitted up with steam apparatus for heating cabins and state rooms, and now afford the most convenient and comfortable means of transportation between Boston and Portland.

Passengers by this long established line obtain every comfort and convenience, arrive in season to take the earliest trains out of the city, and avoid the inconvenience of arriving late at night.

Freight taken at low rates.

Mark goods care P. S. Packet Co

Fare $1.50. State Rooms may be secured in advance by mail

W. L. BILLINGS, Agent
J. B. COYLE Jr, Gen'l Agent
April 12 1872

ROYAL HOTEL,

(FORMERLY STUBBS)

Opposite Custom House and Public Offices

Prince William Street.

ST JOHN N B

DURING the past winter this House has been thoroughly renovated and refurnished. It will be re-opened on the 1st of May next.

Having secured the services of Mr. Charles Watts as Manager, the proprietor trusts that their united efforts for the comfort of their guests will give entire satisfaction.

Terms $2,00 per day.

THOMAS F RAYMOND, Proprietor

April 25.

BY JO[illegible]

Daily Wh[illegible]

TERMS—[illegible]

The Bangor W[illegible]

Busines[illegible]

Ready Ma[illegible]

HARD [illegible]

CHAPMAN [illegible]

BARKER & [illegible]

WM H [illegible]

JAMES S[illegible]

Pure Drugs [illegible]

Fancy Goods a[illegible]

ELIZABET[illegible]

Frank S. Jen[illegible]

39 Broad St [illegible]

FILES[illegible]

NOW IS THE TIME [illegible]

1000 DOZE[illegible]

The Lowe[illegible]

REMO[illegible]

MRS. P. F.[illegible]

No. 4 Gothic B[illegible]

where her friends are [illegible] her stock of Millinery [illegible] Hosiery [illegible] Hamburg Edgings [illegible] Silks Worsted [illegible] Braids [illegible] per Stamping [illegible] beautiful [illegible]

Mrs. P. F. H[illegible]

J. H. CL[illegible]